

ARMY

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JOHN BULL'S LAST TOY.

AFTER spending millions of pounds sterling in experiments with artillery, the English ordnance officers seem to have relaxed their efforts to obtain a gun which will prove effective against armor. Five or six years since we heard a great deal of loud talk about 600-pounder rifled guns of "13.2 inches bore." These guns proved to be miserable failures, from the erroneous character of their design; and the English artillerymen forthwith discovered that a 250-pounder, or 9-inch 12-ton gun, was the thing for naval warfare. But even this puny weapon has a trick of bursting and breaking into numerous fragments, which are scattered about after an uncomfortable fashion. For this gun they are indebted to Mr. FRASER, who stepped into the old shoes of "the great rifle engineer," Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, K. C. B., and upon him accordingly the English press have been lavishing praise, which has not been equalled since the palmy days of Sir WILLIAM. We have had FRASER to our surfeit, for a year past, his principal recommendation seeming to be that he could make a better gun out of cheap iron than had previously been produced from the best brands. For the saving which was thus to accrue to the British War Office FRASER narrowly escaped knighthood.

But in spite of ARMSTRONG and FRASER, the English have failed to procure a gun which can effectually compete with armor. So they are off on a new scent, and instead of penetration all their talk is now of range. A new scene is on, and Mr. WHITWORTH, the celebrated manufacturer, steps to the front with a new 9-inch gun, which has lately been tried at Shoeburyness and attained the greatest range on record. This gun is rifled with WHITWORTH's hexagonal bore, the spiral having a uniform twist of one turn in 171 inches, the sort of rifling we are familiar with from the WHITWORTH guns captured from the Confederates during the war.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* describes this gun as a 9-inch steel-rifled 310-pounder gun, weighing 14 tons 8 cwt.; breech preponderance, 6 1-4 cwt.; length of bore, 140.06 in.; over all, 163.80 in.; calibre, major axis, 9.025 in.; minor axis, 8.250 in. Vent through the cascabel in prolongation of centre of axis, the hole being covered with a metal tube-catcher for naval service. The gun is constructed on the built-up system, the inner tube being of FIRTH's steel, the same as the Woolwich guns. This is covered by a second steel tube, over the rear portion of which is a steel jacket. Over this again are two jackets of WHITWORTH metal or steel, compressed by hydraulic pressure. This metal can be made of any degree of hardness or ductility, and Mr. WHITWORTH states that the tensile strengths of cast iron, wrought iron, and his steel metal, as used for ordnance, are respectively as 30, 100, and 250. Some preliminary trials of this

gun were made by the Ordnance Select Committee in the middle of September last, when, after firing seven rounds, it was tested by Mr. WHITWORTH's machines (which gauge to the ten-thousandth part of an inch) for detection of the slightest enlargement of the bore, or any permanent set, Mr. WHITWORTH considering that the first sign of the yielding of the metal marks the commencement of the destruction of the gun, and these delicate testings enable the immediate determination of the maximum charge to which the gun could be exposed without injury. The measurements showed a set of one two-thousandth of an inch at the extreme rear end of the chamber; of one seven-thousandth at the front of the chamber, and thence to the muzzle there was absolutely no difference before and after the firing. The exceedingly minute difference shown may be readily accounted for by the wear even of the instrument or of the face of the bore, or by compression of the mass of metal. In fact, there was no real distension of the bore.

Mr. WHITWORTH's projectiles are entirely of iron, hexagonal in form, and made spiral to follow the rifling of the gun, having a windage over the major axis of 0.065 in., and over the minor axis of 0.070 in.

Respecting the peculiar character of the projectiles and cartridges the same authority gives the following particulars:

In the preliminary trials the projectiles were of three kinds, viz.: Common shells having parallel rears, and weighing 290½ lbs. empty; length 31.6 in.; diameter, major axis, 8.96 in.; minor axis, 8.18 in.; capacity for bursting powder, 18 lbs. Common shell with taper rears, 285 lbs. empty; 31.6 in. long; in diameter, 8.96 in. by 8.18 in.; bursting charge capacity 18 lbs. And hollow shot with taper rears 249 lbs. weight; 24.7 in. long; in diameter, 8.96 in. by 8.18 in. Mr. WHITWORTH's cartridges are specially arranged so that the powder may be ignited well to the front first. A thin copper tube, perforated with a number of small holes for half its length, is passed through the centre of the charge. Into this at one end is inserted a small funnel-shaped primer cartridge, containing 120 grains of powder, the object of which is to ignite the charge of the gun rapidly, and to begin to move the projectile before the great explosion takes place. Disc paper mache wads, weighing 18 oz., and fitting the bore, are used. The experiments on the occasion referred to were instituted with the view of ascertaining the suitable charge for the gun, and the difference of range between shells of 310 lbs. weight, having parallel versus taper ends, and hollow shot of 249 lbs., having taper ends.

And the *London Standard* gives the following interesting summary of the trials, the elevation being kept at 10 degrees throughout the sixteen rounds:

Nature of Projectile.	Round.	Weight of Charge.	Time of Flight to Graze.	Range to First Graze.	Deflection, Height.
Common Shell, parallel rear..	1	45	13.1	4567	25.0
" " " "	2	45	13.5	4688	31.0
" " " "	3	45	13.6	4756	36.0
" " " "	4	50	13.7	4905	35.4
" " " "	5	50	13.6	4850	27.0
" " " "	6	50	13.5	4895	27.4
" " " "	7	55	13.9	About 5000	Fell in water.
" " " "	8	55	14.2	5078	11.0
" " " "	9	55	14.0	5005	15.0
" " " "	10	55	14.3	5080	26.4
" " " "	11	55	14.4	5220	39.0
Hollow shot, taper rear.....	12	55	14.3	5181	23.0
" " " "	13	55	14.4	5293	33.0
Common shell, taper rear.....	14	55	13.6	4881	13.6
" " " "	15	55	13.7	4910	14.0
" " " "	16	55	Not observed.	4881	18.8

Respecting the range at high elevation, we are told that on the first day's firing the range was at least 10,300 yards, with a 250 lb. shot, a 50 lb. powder charge, and a maximum elevation of 33 degrees. On the next day the gun beat even its previous performance, and with 33 degrees 5 minutes elevation, and a 50 lb. charge, threw a 310 lb. shell 11,127 yards to the first graze, being about

1,000 yards further than any projectile was ever hurled by any other gun. This is certainly a remarkable performance in the way of range, but we are at loss to discover of what practical value such a gun is. Penetration and smashing power, not range, is what we want, and such a gun as this is nothing more than a costly plaything, of marvellous workmanship and performance in its way. But what is the value of such a gun against forts and in naval warfare, which is henceforth to be so largely an affair of iron-clads? This gun will prove no better than the 9-inch Woolwich 12-ton gun, if so good. Even if an armored vessel could be hit at such a distance, the projectile would hardly scratch the paint on its sides.

THE American branch of the Universal Peace Union, in session at Washington, have resolved, "That all idea of punishment, both in the human and divine government, should be done away with, as at war with the law of love," and that the "present system of discipline in the family, the school, and the prison, founded on this idea, is unworthy of civilization, to say nothing of Christianity." This sweeping effort at reorganization has the merit of consistency, as it proposes to include the divine rule as well as the human in its operation. We presume that the first step, in the proposed reform, will be to abolish the law of gravitation, so that those who wish to amuse themselves by falling from house tops shall not be punished by having their brains dashed out. It should be decreed, at the same time, that fire shall no longer burn, or water drown; that all the physical laws of the universe, in short, should be set aside, that they may henceforth be disobeyed without punishment. The moral laws of the divine government should be subjected to a similar reform. By thus striking at the root of the idea that the disregard of law necessitates punishment, these enthusiasts will prepare the way for the millennium for which they sigh.

Engineering says that the armament of the *Hercules*, besides smaller guns, "comprises eight eighteen-ton guns throwing eight hundred pound shot." As the "eighteen-ton" gun is ten inches calibre, it would seem that the bore must be pretty nearly "chock full" of iron when loaded with an "eight hundred pound" projectile. The eight hundred pounds is doubtless a slip; three hundred pounds is about the weight of the shot of this gun. The direct acting steam machinery of the *Hercules* weighs 1,090 tons and runs off, at a maximum, over 8,500 horse power. The *ISHERWOOD* cog-wheel steam machinery of the *Wampanoag* fleet weighs 1,250 tons, and runs off at the "maximum maximum" but 4,950 horse power. Perhaps *ISHERWOOD*'s horses are a different breed from *JOHN PENN*'s; who knows?

WE find that the different railroad companies centring in New York are disposed to furnish tickets to the members of the Army of the Potomac attending the meeting on the 22d of Feb., at reduced rates. As soon as the arrangements in progress are completed, we will give full particulars. It will be well to have the grand reunion immediately after the meeting for organization on the 22d, so that those who wish can be present on both occasions without being obliged to make two journeys to New York.

THE ARMY.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch from St. Louis, dated January 27th, reports that Major-General Sheridan was daily expected to return from the Plains, that nearly all the Indians will go on the reservations set apart for them, and that the main body of the troops are soon to be withdrawn from the Plains and concentrated at Fort Leavenworth for distribution to other points.

THE following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: A contract with a private physician, made by the Surgeon-General or the Medical Director of a department, will be annulled only by the direction of those officers, or by that of the commanding general of a military division or department.

The Headquarters of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry are established at Austin, Texas, to which place the regimental staff officers have been ordered to proceed, with the records of the regiment, and report in person to Brevet Major-General James H. Carleton, lieutenant-colonel Fourth U. S. Cavalry, who is assigned to the command of the regiment, and Post of Austin, Texas.

THE following changes are announced in the Department of Louisiana: The limits of the post of New Orleans are restricted so as hereafter to embrace the City of New Orleans. The post at Sedgwick Hospital will be known as Greenville Barracks. Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry, has been ordered to repair to the City of New Orleans, without delay, and relieve Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan, U. S. Army, in the command of the District of Louisiana. The headquarters of the Thirty-ninth regiment U. S. Infantry, has been transferred to the City of New Orleans.

THE Secretary of War has sent to Congress the report of General Harney, to whom was committed the charge of the Sioux Indians on the Upper Missouri. From the report it appears that General Harney has expended \$485,784 21 in excess of the \$200,000 placed at his disposal, relying on Congress to make up the deficiency. A letter from General Sherman accompanies the report, in which the action of General Harney is approved. General Sherman recommends that Harney be permitted to come to Washington to advocate the justice of his course and to procure an appropriation to cover his past outlays and to carry into full effect his plan of putting those Indians to work in the spring.

THE Attorney-General has just given an opinion which decides the question whether, where a captain in the Army has been sentenced by a court-martial to a reduction in rank by having his name placed lower down on the list of officers of the same grade, a remission of the penalty by the President in the exercise of the pardoning power will have the effect of restoring the officer to his former relative rank and position on the roll? The Attorney-General adds: "I am led to the conclusion that a remission of the penalty by pardon necessarily carries with it the restoration of the officer to his pre-existing capacity and rights, under the law of the service, to occupy a place on the list of his grade appropriate to the date of his commission—the officer losing, of course, such opportunities for promotion as may in the mean time have occurred."

In General Field Orders No. 1 Major-General Sheridan calls the attention of the officers and soldiers of his department to the capture and destruction of a Comanche Indian village of sixty lodges with all their winter supplies, on the 25th of December, on the Salt Fork of Elm Creek, south of Webster Mountain, I. T., by a detachment of troops consisting of six companies Third Cavalry and one company Thirty-seventh Infantry, numbering 446 men, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry. The Major-General commanding desires to express his thanks to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, and the officers and men of his column, for the energy displayed by them in their trying march of 363 miles, without tents, during heavy snow storms and very cold weather, resulting in striking such a severe blow to this hostile band of Indians.

THE attention of officers interested, is called to the following letter addressed by the Quartermaster-General to Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, chief quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Michigan: "Referring to your communication of December 31, 1868, inquiring whether or not, 'it is proper for officers who do not own horses to draw their allowance of forage and deliver it to livery stables in payment of car-

riage and horse-hire,' or, 'for officers to receive from the contractor the money value of forage instead of the forage itself,' you are respectfully informed that both of the methods referred to by you are erroneous and highly improper, being in direct violation of the law, (Act July 17, 1862,) which only authorizes officers to draw forage in kind for each horse actually kept by them, at the place where they are on duty. Relative to the matter the Quartermaster-General remarks: 'The practices named in General Bingham's letter are in plain violation of law and regulations, and if known would prove very dangerous to the officer implicated.' Should such a practice come to your notice within your jurisdiction, you will, of course, have it promptly corrected, and report the case, with your action, to the Quartermaster-General."

THE following changes have been made in the stations of the Third and Fifth regiments of the United States Artillery:

First—The headquarters of the Third Artillery will be transferred to Key West, Florida. Second—The headquarters of the Fifth Artillery will be transferred to Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island. Third—The field officers, except the commanders of regiments, will be assigned to stations by the division and department commanders respectively. The companies belonging to the Third regiment of Artillery will be stationed as follows: First—Companies F, I and M, at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida; Companies B and D at Key West, Florida; Company G, at Barrancas, Florida. The following companies of the Third Artillery will proceed by rail to the places designated: Company K to Fort Johnson, and Company H to Fort Macon, North Carolina. The following companies of the Fifth Artillery will proceed to Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, and await assignment by the regimental commanders, viz: Company B, now at Fort Johnson; Company H, at Fort Macon, North Carolina; Company D, at Key West; Company E, at Barrancas, Florida; and Companies I, K, L and M, now at Fort Jefferson, Florida. Company A, now at Norfolk, will be relieved by a company designated by the commander of the First Military District on his arrival at Fort Adams. The commanding officer of the Fifth Artillery will distribute his regiment as follows: To Fort Adams, three companies; to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, three companies; to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, one company; to Fort Preble, Portland, one company; to Fort Sullivan, Eastport, one company.

THE following is the latest dispatch received from General Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIELD,
FORT COBB, I.
31, 1868.
Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols, Asst. Adjutant-General, St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General, the operations of a column from Fort Bascom, under command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry. It left Bascom, November 17th, established its depot on Main Canadian, at the mouth of Monument Creek, east from Bascom 185 miles. From this depot, on the 7th of December, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Evans marched with a detachment of Companies A, C, D, F, G, and I, Third Cavalry, and Company I, Thirty-seventh Infantry—travelling in the direction of the Antelope Hills. On reaching a point near Kiowa Creek, 31 miles east of the depot, a trail of about 50 lodges of Cheyenne Indians was struck, which was followed over to the North Fork of Red River, and thence down that stream, the trail constantly increasing, until it became very large. The trail was hotly pursued, the Indians abandoning their surplus property, until it led into a canon near the junction of Elm Creek and the Salt Fork of Red River, when Colonel Evans made a detour to pass around the canon into which the trail led, and which brought him at noon of Christmas day into a large village of Comanches of 60 lodges, just south of the junction of Salt Fork with Elm Creek, which was totally burned. The Indians attacked his advance, but were driven from the village with the loss of everything it contained, the women and children escaping on the horses of the warriors, in some cases as many as four on one horse. The village was very rich, containing over five tons of dried buffalo meat, one hundred bushels of corn, also flour, meal, coffee, sugar, soap, cooking utensils, mats, robes, etc. The Indians kept up fighting during the day and the next morning, but there was not much fight in them. Three enlisted men were wounded, one mortally. The number of Indians killed is unknown. Colonel Evans took the main trail again on the 26th, which led west, but being out of provisions, except beef, had to give it up. The greatest praise is due to Colonel Evans and his command. It marched twenty-four days in snow, rain, and intensely cold weather, without tents of any kind, and finally struck this effective and heavy blow. I had known through General Hazen and the Indians of this marauding village. It was composed mostly of individuals from the tribe of Comanches located here, who had reported them to me after my arrival, fearing they might be implicated in their murdering and thieving expeditions on the frontier settlements of Texas. I can assure the General that he need not expect a continuance of murders and robberies from the Indians in my department hereafter, if one can judge from the demoralization which this winter's campaign has produced among them. The weather has been very bad, with snow, rain, and intense cold.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT A. G. Foise, First Cavalry, has returned from a wedding trip to the East, and joined his command at Fort Vancouver.]

ROSTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

BREVET Major-General Alfred H. Terry, commanding January 1, 1869.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.—Brevet Brigadier-General O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general; Captain C. W. Miner, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smith, captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. R. Graves, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Brevet Captain John G. Telford, first lieutenant Thirty-first Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting ordnance officer; Brevet Major-General A. Baird, Inspector General's Department, inspector-general; Brevet Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Brevet Major A. G. Robinson, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, disbursing quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Major William J. Twining, captain Engineers, U. S. Army, chief engineer; Surgeon John E. Summers, U. S. Army, medical director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Norman Lieber, major and judge-advocate; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. G. Brisbane, U. S. Army, attending surgeon.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

BREVET Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander, colonel Tenth Infantry, commanding. Headquarters, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Posts.—Fort Snelling, Minn., headquarters and Company B, Tenth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander; Fort Ripley, Minn., Companies A and G, Tenth Infantry, Brevet Major E. G. Bush; Fort Abercrombie, D. T., Companies D and I, Tenth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Sidell; Fort Wadsworth, D. T., Companies C, E and K, Tenth Infantry, Brevet Major J. A. P. Hampson; Fort Ransom, D. T., Companies F and H, Tenth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Hall.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA.

BREVET Colonel Geo. L. Andrews, lieutenant-colonel Thirteenth Infantry, commanding. Headquarters, Fort Shaw, M. T.

Posts.—Camp Cooke, M. T., Companies B, E and H, Thirteenth Infantry, Major William Clinton; Fort Shaw, M. T., Headquarters and Companies A, C, I and K, Thirteenth Infantry, Brevet Colonel Geo. L. Andrews; Fort Ellis, M. T., Companies D, F and G, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain R. S. Lamotte.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH-EASTERN DAKOTA.

BREVET Major-General D. S. Stanley, colonel Twenty-second Infantry, commanding. Headquarters, Fort Sully, D. T.

Posts.—Fort Sully, D. T., Headquarters and Companies E, G, and H, Twenty-second Infantry, Brevet Major-General D. S. Stanley; Fort Rice, D. T., Companies A, B, I and K, Twenty-second Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis; Fort Randall, D. T., Companies C and F, Twenty-second Infantry, Brevet Colonel Alexander Chambers; Fort Dakota, D. T., Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. A. Olmsted.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

BREVET Brigadier-General P. R. De Trobriand, colonel Thirty-first Infantry, commanding. Headquarters, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Posts.—Fort Stevenson, D. T., Headquarters and Companies H. and I, Thirty-first Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General P. R. De Trobriand; Fort Buford, D. T., Companies B, C, E, F and G, Thirty-first Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Bowman; Fort Totten, D. T., Companies A, D and K, Thirty-first Infantry, Brevet Colonel J. N. G. Whistler.

TWENTY-SECOND U. S. INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.—D. S. Stanley, colonel and brevet major-general, commanding Fort Sully, D. T., and district S. E., Dakota; E. S. Otis, lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel, commanding post, Fort Rice, D. T.; Alex. Chambers, major and brevet colonel, on leave, commanding post, Fort Randall, D. T.; A. H. Goodloe, first lieutenant, regimental adjutant and post adjutant, Fort Sully, D. T., acting assistant adjutant-general, district S. E., Dakota; W. S. McCasky, first lieutenant and brevet captain, regimental quartermaster, acting assistant quartermaster and chief quartermaster, district S. E., Dakota.

CAPTAINS.—C. A. Webb, brevet major (H), Fort Sully, D. T.; Joseph Bush, brevet major (F), Fort Randall, D. T.; Kilburn Knox, brevet lieutenant-colonel (D), on leave, Fort Dakota; J. M. Duffy, brevet lieutenant-colonel (E), J. B. Irvine (G), Fort Sully, D. T.; John Hartly (K), Fort Rice, D. T.; C. W. Winn (I), on department staff; William Nelson, brevet major (B), Fort Rice, D. T.; H. L. Beck (C), Fort Randall, D. T.; E. F. Wenckebach (A), on leave, Fort Rice, D. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—B. D. Critchlow (B), awaiting resignation, Fort Rice, D. T.; John Cooley (F), general recruiting service; W. J. Reedy (A), acting assistant quartermaster Fort Rice, D. T.; L. D. Adair (I), Fort Rice, D. T.; T. H. Fisher, brevet captain (K), Fort Rice, D. T.; T. I. Elliott (C), Fort Randall, D. T.; F. H. Dibble (E), Fort Sully, D. T.; H. H. Ketchum (G), Fort Sully, D. T.; W. A. Olmsted, brevet lieutenant-colonel (D), acting assistant quartermaster Fort Dakota, D. T.; J. W. Chickering, brevet captain (H), Fort Sully, D. T.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—J. P. Walker (G), Fort Sully, D. T.; F. M. Lynch (I), in arrest, Fort Rice, D. T.; T. P. O'Reilly (E), Fort Sully, D. T.; W. J. Campbell (B), post adjutant Fort Rice, D. T.; F. L. Davies (F), adjutant and acting assistant quartermaster Fort Randall, D. T.; O. D. Ladly (C), on General Harney's staff in command of Cheyenne Indian Agency.

CASUALTIES.—B. D. Critchlow (B), first lieutenant, resigned; E. J. Smith (A), second lieutenant, resigned.

BREVET Colonel O. A. Mack, Ninth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to the command of Camp Gaston and the District of Humboldt, California.

ARMY PERSONAL.

WE regret to learn by the telegraph, that Lieutenant-General Sherman has been quite sick at his residence in St. Louis.

BREVET Major-General Crook has returned from San Francisco, and resumed command of the Department of the Columbia.

FIRST Lieutenant A. B. Jerome, Eight Cavalry, brevet captain U. S. A., is ordered to join his company at Drum Barracks, California.

FIRST Lieutenant J. A. Bodamer, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is relieved from duty as a member of General Court-martial convened at Fort Harker.

GENERALS Emory, Palmer, and Sturgis, have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth and other posts to instruct the cavalry in the new cavalry tactics.

EX-MAJOR-GENERAL John M. Palmer was inaugurated governor, and ex-Colonel John Dougherty lieutenant-governor of Illinois, at Springfield, on the 11th instant.

FIRST Lieutenant John F. Lewis, Thirty-second Infantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of General Court-martial and ordered to join his company.

GENERAL Burnside declines to be considered under any circumstances a candidate for re-election as Governor of Rhode Island. He has determined to retire to private life.

FIRST Lieutenant J. M. Lee, Thirty-ninth Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Ship Island, Mississippi, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

GENERAL Grant has been attending the meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, at Baltimore, where he has been the recipient of the usual attentions.

FIRST Lieutenant D. W. Walcott, First U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to Camp Crittenden, Arizona Territory, to report to Brevet Major John H. Calef, Second U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate of General Court-martial.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL William H. Wood, First Infantry, has been detailed as a Field Officer's Court, at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, for the trial of such enlisted men of his regiment as may be properly brought before him.

BREVET Major-General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry, having reported for duty in the Department of Louisiana, is temporarily assigned to duty at headquarters, to take effect from the 18th instant.

BREVET Major J. McCleery, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is announced as the disbursing officer of the bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of North Carolina, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. P. Johnston, relieved.

PERMISSION has been granted Brevet Major-General Wesley Merritt, lieutenant-colonel Ninth U. S. Cavalry, to avail himself of the leave of absence granted in Special Orders No. 21, series of 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District.

FIRST Lieutenant George F. Price, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer District of the Upper Arkansas, for assignment to duty with the detachment of cavalry recruits at that post.

E. S. HUNTINGTON, captain Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Thomas E. Merritt, first lieutenant Twenty-ninth Infantry and brevet captain U. S. A., were the only officers registered at the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending January 16, 1869.

"A CATHOLIC" overhauls General Kilpatrick for the assertion that the Chilians exhibited their grief at the assassination of President Lincoln by singing "in all the cathedrals of the Republic" the *Te Deum*, which is a hymn of joy and praise and not an expression of grief.

THE funeral of Brevet Major M. R. Marston, U. S. A., captain First Infantry, took place from the residence of Mrs. Shaw, No. 167 Camp street, New Orleans, Friday, January 15th. The funeral escort was detailed from the battalion of the First Infantry, stationed at Greenville, La.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon F. S. Sterling, U. S. A., has been ordered to Camp Mojave, A. T., to report for duty as medical officer of that station, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon N. F. Martin, U. S. A., who will report to the Medical Director Department of California, for the annulment of his contract.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Platt, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed to Maggie Creek and Camp Halleck, and such other points on the Central Pacific Railroad, as he may find necessary to a thorough investigation of an alleged mutiny of a party of soldiers, en route to Camp Halleck, Nevada.

BREVET Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, major Forty-third Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general, and acting judge-advocate, will perform the duties of chief quartermaster of the department during the temporary absence on duty of Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, quartermaster U. S. Army, in the Fifth Military District.

CAPTAIN John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Missouri. On the completion of this duty he will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and await further orders from headquarters.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel S. K. Schwenk, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant H. S. Howe, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant J. P. Richardson, Twenty-Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Greene, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and Second Lieutenant J. A. A. Robinson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry have been ordered on a Military Commission to

convene at Waco, McLennan County, Texas, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the trial of such cases as may properly be brought before it. Second Lieutenant T. C. Barden, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

By Special Order issued from Headquarters Department of the Columbia, December 24th, First Lieutenant W. I. Henderson, of the First U. S. Cavalry, is directed to return to duty with his company at Camp Harney. It seems by the terms of the order that a court-martial had been in contemplation, but that it had been found impracticable to convene a court.

CAPTAIN I. A. Snyder, Third Infantry, and Captain I. F. Rodgers, medical storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, reported at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the week ending January 16, 1869; the former returning from detached service and the latter reporting for duty, en route to District of the Upper Arkansas.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from duty as acting chief engineer for the troops operating in the field, Department of the Missouri, and ordered to proceed, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of turning over the public property for which he is responsible. Captain Henry E. Alvord, Tenth Cavalry, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to temporary duty as acting chief engineer of the troops operating in the field.

THE President has suspended the sentence pronounced upon Brevet Major John McClintock, captain Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, who was tried by court-martial for misappropriating public funds, and ordered that the remainder of the sentence in his case be commuted to suspension from rank and pay for twelve months, in consideration of the previous good character of the accused, and his gallant services during the war and the fact that the full amount of the money taken has been refunded to the Government by the payment of the fine imposed by the court.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Hart, captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Cressey, captain Third U. S. Cavalry, Captain James R. Kemble, Third U. S. Cavalry, First Lieutenant William Krause, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, First Lieutenant F. D. Baldwin, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Second Lieutenant John C. Graham, Third U. S. Cavalry, have been detailed on a general court-martial appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., on January 28th. Judge-Advocate, Brevet Captain Wells Willard, first lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANT Frederick K. Beecher, son of Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., was killed by the Indians in September, 1868, and was buried with another officer on the field. It was the intention to remove his body to Georgetown for burial, and messengers were dispatched for that purpose, and their return was looked for the past week, when the funeral services were to be held (conducted by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher) at Georgetown. The messengers have returned, and brought the sad tidings that the grave had been robbed by Indians, and that no trace could be had of the body of young Beecher. The grave adjoining had also been desecrated and its inmate conveyed away.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been ordered to convene at San Antonio, Texas, January 25th, for which the following officers are detailed: Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Mason, major Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Ellis, captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Terrel, major and paymaster U. S. Army; Captain James A. Hopkins, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain Isaac Arnold, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, Twentieth U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, adjutant Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Brownsville, Texas, January 20th. Detail for the court: Brevet Major-General Alexander McD. McCook, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Alanson M. Randol, captain First U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major Robert P. Wilson, captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain Edward Cowles, assistant surgeon U. S. A.; Captain James H. Bradford, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain William H. McLaughlin, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain J. McCafferty, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Hamilton C. Peterson, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel D. Wheeler, first lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

In accordance with the sentence of a General Court-martial, Brevet First Lieutenant Augustus F. Higgs, has been reprimanded by Major-General Meade for disrespectful conduct toward his commanding officer Brevet Major M. A. Cochran, captain Sixteenth Infantry. In administering this reprimand General Meade says, "the course of this latter officer, as shown in the evidence adduced upon this trial, is not such as to meet with his approbation. The authority of this officer does not always appear to have been exercised with that kindness and absence from abusive language enjoined by the regulations, and by his lack of knowledge of the most common rules and customs of the service, he seems to have failed in inspiring his subordinates with that respect to which the rank entitled him."

SOME of the newspapers have been discussing the question as to who is the handsomest man in our Army, apropos of the claims made in that direction by the friends of General Augur. We won't venture an opinion on so delicate a question, but may say that General John Logan is photographed as one of the handsomest of the ex-officers, and one of the finest specimens physically of the present Congress. He is described by Don Platt as of "medium height, with a compact body under his broad shoulders, and being well set up in a military way, he gives every evidence of strength and activity.

His head is a splendid one—for John A. Dark almost to suspicion, his features regular and nicely moulded, are lit up by a pair of brilliant black eyes, and fringed in and set off by a heavy moustache and masses of hair all dark and glossy as a raven's wing. He is a little out of place in the Cave of the Winds. In war he would be a Murat; in time of peace, a little Murat, and good deal Captain Jinks, of the horse marines."

BREVET Brigadier-General George P. Buell, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Henry A. Hambright, captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Chipman, captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major James K. Lawrence, captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major George E. Head, captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Eugene Carter, captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Captain Lemuel Pettet, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James Davidson, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edmund T. Ryan, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, have been detailed on a General Court-martial ordered to convene at Jefferson, Texas, January 20th. First Lieutenant William J. Sartle, adjutant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

LIEUTENANT Louis J. Sacriste, Twentieth Infantry, has been found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to be suspended from rank and command for the period of three months; to forfeit to the United States his pay proper for the same period, and to lose two files of his present regimental rank. In remarking upon this case, Brevet Major-General Buchanan reminds the court that its proper functions were neither those of prosecutor nor defendant, and if questions to witnesses were to be put by it, they should have been for the sole purpose of eliciting information upon matters which had already been placed before it by the evidence. It is not the fault of the court if the case be imperfectly prosecuted by the officer (the judge-advocate) charged with that duty, or if the defence be imperfectly conducted by the defendant.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Cook, M. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T., December 1, 1868.
Company C, Thirteenth Infantry from Fort Shaw, M. T., to Camp Cooke, M. T., December 1, 1868.
Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, from Camp Reno, A. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T., October 30, 1868.
Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, from Camp Lincoln, A. T., to Fort Whipple, A. T., November 19, 1868.
Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, from Fort Whipple, A. T., to Camp near La Paz, A. T., November 11, 1868.
Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, from Dallas, Tex., to Sulphur Springs, Tex., November 1, 1868.
Headquarters and Companies B, D, F, G, H and I, Twenty-seventh Infantry, from the field in Department of the Platte, to Omaha Barracks, Neb., December 5, 1868.
Company A, Thirty-second Infantry, from Camp Reno, A. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T., October 30, 1868.
Company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry, from San Antonio, Tex., to Canton, Tex., November 10, 1868.
Company I, Thirty-fifth Infantry, from Fort McKavett, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., October 27, 1868.
Company L, First Cavalry, ordered to Angel Island, Cal., to await further orders, December 19, 1868.
Company F, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort McKavett, Tex., to Jefferson, Tex., October 17, 1868.
Company C, Fifth Cavalry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Athens, Ga., October 16, 1868.
Company I, Sixth Cavalry, from Sulphur Springs, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex., November, 1868.
Company A, Eighth Cavalry, left Camp Winfield Scott, Nev., for Camp McDermitt, Nev., November 3, 1868, and returned to Camp Winfield Scott, November 27, 1868.
Company C, Eighth Cavalry, from Drum Barracks, Cal., to McDowell, A. T., December 14, 1868.
Company F, Eighth Cavalry, from Drum Barracks, Cal., to Camp Whipple, A. T., December 14, 1868.
Company A, Fifth Artillery, from Richmond, Va., to Norfolk, Va., January 8, 1869.
Companies C and D, Sixteenth Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1869.
Companies A and I, Sixteenth Infantry, from Augusta, Ga., to Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1869.
Companies D, Twelfth Infantry, from Russell Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Lincoln Barracks, Washington, D. C., January, 1869.
Company D, Thirty-eighth Infantry, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Craig, N. M., January 7, 1869. Ordered.
Company C, Thirty-fifth Infantry, from Fort Craig, N. M., to Fort Bayard, N. M., January 7, 1869. Ordered.
The Third Artillery under orders to relieve the Fifth Artillery from duty in the Southern States, by General Orders No. 17, Adjutant-General's Office, January 21, 1869. No movements are yet made by either regiment.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.]

ARMY.

JANUARY 21ST.

Cook, Jas. K., Captain.	Kendall, C. B., Captain.
Gaskell, Chas. W., Captain.	Little, J. C., Colonel.
Gibbs, T. K., Major.	McKeon, A. B., Major.
Hall, Darius, Captain.	Raymond, J. N., Colonel.
Ham, A. G., Captain.	Stretman, Henry E., Captain.
Head, C. P., Colonel (2).	Seymour, Elias, Colonel.
How, Jas. L., Captain (2).	Smith, Chas. Forbes, Colonel.
Hutchings, H. D., Captain.	Thompson, Benj., Captain.
	Heath, Colonel.

JANUARY 25TH.

Rassford, A. S., Colonel.	Long, W., Captain.
Davidson, J., Major.	McKean, A. B., Major.
How, Jas. L., Captain.	Newberry, C. G., Major-General.
Hubert, Captain.	Ridgeway, Jas., Captain.
Leventhorp, C., General.	Schott, Chas., Captain.
	Warfield, Alex., Major.

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons: General W. H. Bennett, General Berdan; Lieutenant Beebe late regimental quartermaster First U. S. S. S.; Lieutenant Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell, U. S. Navy; Paymaster H. F. Hinman; Major W. H. Hoyt, late One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers; Brevet Captain W. H. Male, U. S. Army; Lieutenant T. L. Thompson; Paymaster W. W. Williams (3).

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Senator Wilson to reorganize the grades of the general officers of the Army:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section nine of the act entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866, be amended to read as follows: "There shall be one General, three lieutenant-generals, and nine major-generals, who shall have the pay and emoluments of said grades, except as hereinafter specified, and shall be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the grade of brigadier-general in the Army, except when the same is held by the chiefs of the staff departments and the chief of staff to the General of the Army, be, and the same is hereby, abolished; and the vacancies in the grades authorized by this act shall be filled by selections from the present major-generals and brigadier-generals of the Army by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in time of war the commanding officers of brigades shall be selected, with sole regard to merit and fitness, from the colonels of regiments composing such brigades; and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-generals as now fixed by law; but the absence of any colonel from his regiment for assignment to the command of a brigade shall not create a vacancy therein; and any colonel who shall, after such assignment, prove unfit, from any cause, to command a brigade shall be returned to duty with his regiment, and thereupon shall cease to be entitled to the rank, pay, or emoluments of a brigadier-general.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay and emoluments of the grades of general officers authorized by this act shall be as follows: For the General of the Army as is now allowed by law; for the lieutenant-generals, two hundred and fifty dollars per month, pay proper, thirty rations per day, and commutation for three servants; for the major-generals, two hundred and twenty dollars per month, pay proper, twenty rations per day, and commutation for four servants.

The allowance for horses shall be for the general and the lieutenant-generals, fifty dollars each per month, and for the major-generals, forage for five horses each, to be drawn in kind as now authorized by law: Provided, That no officer of the Army shall hereafter be entitled to double rations, and that all other provisions of law now applicable to the pay and emoluments of Army officers not inconsistent herewith shall remain in force until otherwise ordered by Congress.

BREVET MAJOR MARSTON.

BREVET Major Marston, captain First Infantry, whose death was announced in the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, among the first of the youth and flower of Philadelphia to show his earnest patriotism and loyalty, and enlisted in the National Guards regiment. Upon the day of their departure, when about to accompany them as a non-commissioned officer, he was ordered by telegraph to proceed to Washington City to receive his first commission as second lieutenant First Infantry, U. S. Army. For the greater period of the war he was in active service, rising and advancing in rank rapidly from his many heroic and gallant exploits. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac in most of its important history; afterward ordered to join General Grant's Army, with the skeleton of his company, and took a most active and daring part in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, making many hairbreadth escapes and undergoing many hardships. During the summer of 1867, while stationed at regimental headquarters, New Orleans, La., and not being acclimated, he was stricken down by the yellow fever, and for weeks his life was despaired of, but, he finally recovered, and was during the following summer granted leave of absence to recruit his shattered health. Major Marston was a native of Philadelphia, and but a few weeks since bade his friends there his final farewell in the bloom of health and exuberance of spirits. This melancholy occurrence has cast a gloom over a host of admiring friends; has bereft a family of a devoted, dutiful and beloved son; a wife of an affectionate, faithful, and doting husband; and an infant daughter of an indulgent and loving father; leaving all to lament the loss of one endeared to all by his geniality, amiability and kind-heartedness.

H. B. H.
In an order issued by General Buchanan he says: "Major Marston had endeared himself to his brother officers and a large circle of acquaintances, by his kind and genial disposition and soldierly frankness. As a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of his regiment serving in this command will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days."

COMMISSIONER Wilson, of the General Land Office, has received advices from the Surveyor-General of Leavenworth, Kansas, showing the completion of the survey of twenty-two townships and fractional townships north of the Arkansas River, around and including the United States military reservation at Fort Zarah; the survey including an area of 497,400 acres. The surface is generally rolling, and the soil mostly second rate. The tract is watered by the Arkansas River, which bounds it on the south; Plum, Cow and Walnut Creeks, tributaries of the Arkansas. The land along the Arkansas is mostly level, in some places inclined to be too wet for cultivation, and the soil is mostly of the first quality. In some places, however, the soil is sandy and of second and third rate quality. Along the creeks the soil is of excellent quality, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The lands setting back from the streams are more rolling, and the greater part of them only suitable for grazing purposes.

THE NAVY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

COMMODORE Alden has planted a thousand shade trees at the Navy-yard, at Mare Island, California.

THE U. S. receiving ship *Independence*, Commander Paul Shirley, is moored in Mission Bay, off San Francisco.

REAR-ADMIRAL Radford called upon the President on Saturday, and took leave prior to his departure in the flagship *Franklin*, Captain Rodgers, to assume command of the European squadron.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Evarts, under direction of the President, on Tuesday directed the release of ex-Confederate naval officer Braine, so long in confinement in New York on charges of piracy.

ABOUT seventy men have been shipped at the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, for the *Jamestown*; but as seamen command higher wages on board merchant vessels, and are paid in gold instead of greenbacks, few but landmen are shipped.

A NAVAL General Court-martial convened on board the U. S. ship *Lackawanna*, off Mare Island Navy-yard, January 12th, for the trial of five men charged with desertion. Captain George Henry Preble was the presiding officer, and Lieutenant-Commanders Walker, Ames, Reed, Merriman and Beardslee, and Masters Hunter, Mead, and Houston were members. Second Lieutenant of Marines Aulick Palmer, judge-advocate.

THE Asiatic squadron of the United States Navy was distributed as follows when heard from to December 26, 1868: The flagship *Piscataqua* and the *Iroquois* were at Hong Kong; the *Unadilla* and *Aroostook* were cruising in the Southern China waters, and the *Ashuelot* and *Oneida* were at Keobe. The *Piscataqua*, with Admiral Rowan on board, left Shanghai on the 15th of Dec., for Hong Kong, via Amoy. The *Iroquois* left on the 9th of Dec., for Hong Kong. No American vessels are now stationed on the North China coast.

ADVICES from the East India squadron lately received report that the *Iroquois* has met with an injury to her shaft, and the double-ender *Ashuelot* had disabled her rudder; the gunboats *Mauvee*, *Unadilla* and *Aroostook* require extensive repairs. The *Piscataqua* and *Oneida* are in good order, also the *Idaho*. Captain D. Ammen, of the *Piscataqua*, has left for the United States, and Captain Creighton will assume command of the flagship of Rear-Admiral Rowan, which vessel was about to proceed to Batavia and Siam. The health of the squadron was excellent.

THE department has dispatches from Rear-Admiral Davis, dated Corrientes, November 30th, announcing his arrival there with the squadron under his command. He would leave on the 1st of December on the *Wasp*, for Paraguay. The *Quinnebaug* and *Paenec* would remain at Corrientes until further orders. The *Kansas* would shortly follow the *Wasp* to Paraguay. A later dispatch from Rear-Admiral Davis, dated Rosario, Del Santa Fe, December 16th, reports the arrival of the *Wasp*, and that the *Paenec* and *Quinnebaug* are ordered to Buenos Ayres. Another dispatch, dated Montevideo, December 19th, reports the arrival of the *Wasp* there on the day previous, when the Admiral's flag was shifted to the *Guerrière*.

Mrs. Harrison, mother of Captain Harrison, Commandant of Midshipmen, died very suddenly at the Naval Academy on Saturday night, 16th instant, while on a visit to her son. She was the widow of the late Dr. Harrison, of Martinsburg, Va., daughter of the late Judge Stull, of Hagerstown, Md., of Revolutionary fame, and a near relative of the late Chief Justice Buchanan, of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. She had attained the great age of eighty-eight years, and died calmly in the full possession of all her faculties. She is described as a most agreeable, amiable lady, and prepossessed every one in her favor who had the pleasure of enjoying her society, on account of the rich stores of her memory of our early history and of the men of former days.

By advices from the North Atlantic squadron, dated at Aspinwall, January 19th, we learn that the *Yantic* is at Aspinwall. Commander Abbot relieving Lieutenant Commander Boyd, who went north on the *Arizona*. The *Penobscot*, Lieutenant-Commander T. H. Eastman, commanding, returned from Cartagena January 1st, out of repairs, and was to proceed to Havana, Cuba, for orders, in a few days. The *Nipsic*, Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge commanding, arrived from Port au Prince, Hayti, on the 18th instant, and relieves the *Yantic* on the Aspinwall station, the *Yantic* going to Port au Prince. The *Tallapoosa*, with 300 men, for Pacific squadron, was daily expected. Paymaster Beaman arrived in the *Alaska*, to join the *Cyane*, at Panama. Paymaster McConnell, on same steamer, on his way to Asiatic squadron. Paymaster Spalding, at Panama, had lost his wife and child by fever.

THE Boston Transcript tells us that three out of four of the prosecutions instituted in the Supreme Court of Maine, against Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter and others for alleged obstruction of the Deputy Sheriff in his attempts to serve writs in the Kittery Navy-yard, have been *nolle prosequi* by the County Attorney, and one of them carried by exceptions to the full bench of that court, which holds its July term in Portland. The Naval Solicitor, in arguing these cases, took the ground that State courts cannot take cognizance of crimes or offences committed within navy-yard limits, upon land purchased for that purpose by the United States, with the consent of the State in which the land lies. Judge Tapley, in order to bring this question of jurisdiction before the whole Court, instructed the jury to give a *pro*

forma verdict against Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter, ruling, for the purpose of the trial, that the State Courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal tribunals.

This question has not been considered open to discussion since Judge Story, in 1819, in the United States Circuit Court, on the trial of Cornak for murder committed within the limits of Fort Adams, in Newport harbor, ruled that the Federal Courts alone had jurisdiction in such cases. It is expected that the Supreme Court of Maine will so rule. If it should not, the case will be carried, by writ of error, to the United States Supreme Court. The four prosecutions referred to were instituted on complaint of a Deputy Sheriff of York County, Maine, who refused, when coming to the Navy-yard for the alleged purpose of serving process, to exhibit his precept to the officer in command, in conformity with the orders and regulations of the Navy—but insisted on roaming at large throughout the Navy-yard, and aboard ship, searching for debtors, or pretended witnesses or culprits, and arresting sometimes watchmen, and workmen, at his pleasure, and thus disturbing the labor gangs, and exposing some \$120,000,000 worth of public property to every risk against which guards and watchmen are intended to provide. On his refusal to exhibit his precept he was ordered out of the yard, and refusing to go, was, quietly, and with as little force as possible, expelled.

A CORRESPONDENT who is stationed at Mare Island sends us the following: Captain Reynolds is relieved from command of the *Lackawanna*, and ordered East; Commodore Middleton, late of the *Pensacola*, is ordered to command the *Lackawanna* until the *Saranac* is ready for service, when the officers and crew of the former will be transferred to the latter. The repairs to the *Saranac* will continue from three to eight months, probably the latter estimate will be realized. The *Jamestown* will be ready for going into command in about ten days. She is elegantly appointed, and will be the crack ship of the squadron; The *St. Mary's* is undergoing extensive repairs, having a light spar deck added, and being fitted for a practice ship and cruiser like the *Jamestown*. She may be completed in two or three months. A sailor from the *Pensacola*, named Martinetti (one of the troupe of that name), died on the 7th instant of small-pox, on board the *Mohican*, which is in ordinary and moored out in the stream. Her yellow flag it to be hauled down, and should other cases be sent here or develop, they will be accommodated at a temporary pest-house on the eastern end of the island, in a building removed to the site selected for a permanent one to the eastward of the Marine Barracks and the site of the new Naval Hospital. General and very great improvements in the yard are going on vigorously.

THE Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches in detail, relative to the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan authorities. On the 3d of December, Rear-Admiral Davis, in his flagship, anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Angostura, and immediately communicated with Lopez, whose headquarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Lieutenant-Commander Kirkland, the bearer of the message, returned with an answer, that Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person, and for that purpose would come down to the river bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery, and an interview of three hours' duration was had with the Admiral. All the points bearing upon the matter were discussed. The Admiral reports that throughout the interview the manners of Lopez were conciliatory, courteous and frank, while he continued to declare from time to time his intention to accede to the request for the delivery on board the United States vessels of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. Some correspondence ensued on subsequent days, and on the night of the 10th of December, at 11 o'clock, Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were brought to the flagship in a native canoe. These persons having been delivered to the United States, General McMahon made preparations to land on the subsequent day and present his credentials, but the battle of that day prevented it. He, however, landed on the 12th, and was received at the landing by several officers of President Lopez's staff, and mounting his horse proceeded directly to Lopez's headquarters. Admiral Davis reports that the number of iron-clads in the Brazilian fleet at present in the waters of Paraguay, is sixteen, including single and double-turreted monitors, and casemated vessels mounting from one to eight guns, and adds: "On this occasion I was treated with perfect civility by the Brazilian officers with whom I had intercourse, but was much annoyed at finding myself constantly in the line of fire of the belligerents, and would have felt more comfortable had I been accompanied by two of our double-turreted monitors."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 18.—Paymaster W. N. Watmough, to temporary duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Bontswain Henry E. Barnes, to duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*.

First Assistant Engineer D. M. Greene, to duty on board the *Narragansett*.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 18.—Master W. T. Buck, from duty at the Naval Station League Island, Pa., and ordered to iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La.

Master D. C. Kells, from iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La., and placed on waiting orders.

Bontswain George Smith, from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, and placed on waiting orders.

JANUARY 21.—Commander E. W. Shufeldt, from command of the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander G. E. Belknap, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, and First Assistant Engineer A. V. Fraser, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain William Ronckendorff, from command of the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, from command of the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Rowland, Surgeon Joseph Beale, and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James O'Kane, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.
 Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Potter, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, and placed on waiting orders.
 JANUARY 22.—Lieutenant-Commander H. F. Pickens, from duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.
 Surgeon T. M. Potter, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and placed on waiting orders.
 Surgeon W. K. Scotland, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

JANUARY 18.—First Assistant Engineer J. T. Hawkins.
 JANUARY 19.—Ensign Park Benjamin.
 JANUARY 22.—Midshipman George B. Hoyt.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

JANUARY 18.—Captain George W. Doty.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JANUARY 18.—Paymaster T. H. Looker, to duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and he is placed on waiting orders.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns Andrew McCleary, from the 17th inst., and John Gunn, from the 22d inst.
 Mate T. H. Jenks, Jr., from the 17th inst.
 Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon T. M. Drummond, from the 22d inst.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending January 23, 1869:

John Warrington, apprentice, December 27, 1868, Mare Island, Cal.
 Thomas Crane, coal-heaver, January 9th, Naval Hospital, New York.
 Moses Cheney, coal-heaver, January 13th, Naval Hospital, New York.
 George Thompson, paymaster's writer, January 12th, U. S. steamer *Contocook*, at Havana, Cuba.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

AN important bill is that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gimes for the reorganization of the Navy. It provides that no promotion to the grade of commodore on the active list shall be made until the number in said grade be reduced to fifteen, which shall thereafter be the maximum number. It provides in a similar manner for the reduction of lieutenant-commanders to eighty, and fixes the number of lieutenants at two hundred and eighty, and of masters and ensigns at one hundred each. The bill also provides in detail for the reorganization of the medical, engineer, and pay corps of the Navy, abolishes the grade of third assistant engineer, and the officers of the chief bureau of medicine and surgery, and chief bureau of provisions and clothing. It provides that an appointment as chief of the bureau of steam engineering, as fleet captain, fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster or fleet engineer, shall give no additional rank or pay, and that officers of the medical and engineer corps above the grades of staff surgeon, staff paymaster and staff engineer shall not be required to do duty at sea unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the exigencies of the service demand it. The bill also provides that nothing therein shall be construed to give any additional claim to exercising military command or right to quarters. Finally, it provides that commanding and executive officers shall take precedence of all staff officers. The sections reorganizing the medical, engineer, and pay corps are as follows:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the medical corps of the Navy shall consist of one surgeon-general, with the assimilated rank of commodore; five medical inspectors, with the assimilated rank of captain, but junior to that grade; ten deputy medical inspectors, with the assimilated rank of commander, but junior to that grade; ten staff surgeons, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander, but junior to that grade; forty surgeons, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; forty passed-assistant surgeons, with the assimilated rank of master; and forty-five assistant surgeons, with the assimilated rank of ensign. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any medical officer of his commission; and no promotion shall be made to the various grades herein mentioned until the number in said grades shall be reduced to the number mentioned in this act. The pay of the surgeon-general shall be that now allowed to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; and medical inspectors, deputy medical inspectors, and staff surgeons shall be paid as now, from the date of their commissions, as surgeons.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay corps of the Navy shall consist of one paymaster-general, with the assimilated rank of commodore; five pay inspectors, with the assimilated rank of captain, but junior to that grade; ten deputy pay inspectors, with the assimilated rank of commander, but junior to that grade; ten staff paymasters, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander, but junior to that grade; twenty-five paymasters, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; twenty-five passed assistant paymasters, with the assimilated rank of master; and twenty-five assistant paymasters, with the assimilated rank of ensign. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any pay officer of his commission; and no promotions shall be made to the various grades herein mentioned until the number in said grades shall be reduced to the number mentioned in this act. The pay of the paymaster-general shall be that now allowed to the chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing; and pay inspectors, deputy pay inspectors, and staff paymasters shall be paid as now, from the date of their commissions, as paymasters.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the engineer

corps of the Navy shall consist of three inspectors of machinery, with the assimilated rank of captain, but junior to that grade; five deputy inspectors of machinery, with the assimilated rank of commander, but junior to that grade; eight staff engineers, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander, but junior to that grade; thirty engineers, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; sixty first assistant engineers, with the assimilated rank of master; and seventy-four second assistant engineers, with the assimilated rank of ensign. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any engineer officer of his commission. And no promotions shall be made to the various grades herein mentioned until the number in said grades shall be reduced to the number mentioned in this act. The title of chief engineer in the Navy is hereby changed to engineer. Inspectors of machinery, deputy inspectors of machinery, and staff engineers shall be paid as now, from the date of their commissions, as chief engineers.

A bill introduced by Senator Anthony to define and settle staff rank in the Navy, provides that the existing regulations of the Navy Department, relating to the rank of the several staff corps of the Navy of the United States, shall have the force and effect of law: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the act shall be so construed as to authorize any increase of pay over that now received by the several officers of such staff corps; or to confer any right to exercise military command or title to additional quarters; and that the commanding officer of a station, squadron, or ship shall always have rank and precedence over all officers under his command, whether on shore or afloat.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ON SHIPBOARD.

THE French government, as well as the American engineers, have made important experiments in the introduction of the electric light on board ship. The first trials in France were made on board of Prince Napoleon's yacht, *Prince Jerome*, and these have been followed up by the establishment of apparatus on board the armor-plated frigate *Heroine*, and the *Saint Laurent*, of the Transatlantic Company.

The apparatus employed is the magneto-electric machine of Nollet, improved by M. Vorn Malderen, engineer of the Alliance Company, of Paris, directed by M. Berlioz, and consists in the application of the principle of Clarke's apparatus, namely, the employment of the induction produced by magnets, and the conversion of motive power with voltaic currents. Stated in general terms, the apparatus consists of two coils rolled around two cylinders of soft iron, revolving horizontally on an axis, and surrounded by eight series of horseshoe magnets; each coil is formed of a separate copper wire very fine, covered with silk with fourteen or fifteen hundred turns. A double current is produced in each of these coils by their approach and retreat from a pole, and an application called an *commutateur* allows of the currents being directed alternately in a contrary direction, and thus to succeed each other without interruption during the rotation. The apparatus stands about 4ft. high, and is nearly 6ft. long; the eight series of magnets consist of five horseshoes each. On the central axis of the machine are fixed four brass discs, each of which carries on its exterior surface sixteen induction coils, making in all sixty-four coils, which are made to rotate by a small steam-engine. This is the whole of the machinery.

The average weight of the magnets is over 40 lbs., and the power is estimated to be at least three times as much. These magnets are made up of six plates of tempered steel, about two-fifths of an inch thick, with the exception of those of the outer series, which are composed of three plates only; the plates are connected by ordinary means, and it has been found that after some time the power of the magnets becomes increased, and surpasses the theoretic quantity. It is surmised, however, by M. Le Roux that this increase of power is only apparent, and the effect of the distribution of the metallic mass, the magnetism causing an increase of energy in the inductive current depending on the magnetic intensity of those portions of the magnets which are nearest the coils.

The coils are formed of tubes of the softest iron, slit throughout their whole length, in order to allow the magnetism to escape more freely. Each tube is about 4in. long, rather more than 1½ in. in diameter, and three-sixteenths in thickness, and carries eight copper wires, one-twenty-fifth of an inch in thickness and fifteen metres long. The total length of each of these coils is, therefore, about 400ft. The wires are covered with cotton, and dressed with pitch of Judea, dissolved in turpentine, to protect the coil from the moisture of the atmosphere.

Experience has shown that there is an advantage in using thick wire for the coils, and still more, in substituting for such wire a number of small wires of the same length, the total of whose sections are equal to the section of the larger wire, and isolated from each other except at their extremities; the reason being that by such an arrangement all currents are diminished with the exception of those which follow the length of the wire, and which only can be collected. This parallel arrangement also facilitates the test of isolation in the case of each particular coil.

Under the conditions above described it has been found that the maximum of electric intensity corresponds with a speed of about 350 turns per minute; each coil in passing by the pole of a magnet receives a double current, direct when approaching and inverse when receding from a pole; thus with the above-named rate are produced ten thousand alternating currents per minute; and the machine with four discs is thus equal to a Bunsen pile of sixty-four elements of average size.

All the positive extremities of the coils are connected together and in communication with the central axis of the machine; and all the negative ends are also soldered together and attached to a metallic sleeve placed in the same axis, but in isolation. The axis and the sleeve

are brought into connection by means of two thick double wires, which are, in fact, the two poles of this great magneto-electric pole. The conductors, which carry the electricity to the carbon points of the lamp, are fixed to these poles by means of thumb-screws.

In this machine the currents are reversed several hundred times a second, yet the light appears to be continuous, the effect on the retina not being instantaneous, and the heat of the points rendering the surrounding atmosphere more electric. There is also the great practical advantage in the arrangement of changing currents, that the points wear equally; while, in the case of constant currents, the positive point is consumed twice as rapidly as the other.

French engineers declare that the machine above described is more than twice as effective as an English electro-magnetic machine; it may be that the last improvements in the latter are not yet known to these gentlemen. The positive power of the French machine is the best criterion of its value, and this is given as follows: "The light furnished by this machine has been very carefully measured by the photometer, and its maximum intensity found to be equal to 150 carcel lamps; and as one of the latter is equal in illuminating power to eight composite candles, the light of the machine is equal to 1200 candles." As regards the distance, it is said that our ordinary newspaper may be read with facility at nearly 5,000ft., and that the colors red and green are equally distinct.

The signals are made in two different ways; one consists of flashes of equal duration of white, red, or green light, the colors being clearly distinguishable when the light was thrown directly on the observer, while on a neighboring vessel they could scarcely be made out; the second method is that of flashes of white light of longer or shorter duration: this method is found by far the most effective, the signals being perfectly intelligible on board all vessels lying round, whatever were their respective positions. The report of the commission appointed to try the electric light is highly satisfactory, and recommends its adoption on board all flag-ships.—*Engineer*.

PARAGRAPHS.

THE "Discharged Soldier's Home," in Boston, was visited recently by members of the Massachusetts Legislature and other invited guests. Extracts from the report of the Board of Managers were read, and it was agreed that the State aid should be continued so long as there was a soldier needing it. There have been 1,600 inmates in the institution since its establishment, 173 of whom have died. The present number is 68, an increase since the 1st of January. Many of these are so disabled as to require support as long as they live.

A STREET car, partially filled with passengers, was thrown violently from the track, one evening in San Francisco. All inside supposed at first that it was another earthquake. Search revealed an exploded torpedo, firmly fastened to the rail of the track. It resembled an old-fashioned watch, was composed of Russia sheet-iron, with two strong clasps of lead, by which it was secured to the rail of the track. Fixed in the interior of the torpedo were three gun-nipples, soldered to the lower plate, armed with ordinary percussion caps, and exploded by the car wheels passing over them. The machine was filled, of course, with some powerful explosive mixture. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery. The object aimed at was, no doubt, to see what an explosion of that character, directly under the wheel of a car, would effect.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* furnishes us with additional particulars of the rescue of the detachment of the Third Artillery from the wreck of the *San Francisco* in 1855, for which Congress voted to Captain Creighton the gold medal which General Barry recently presented to him: "Away back in the last decade the steamship *San Francisco*, left New York for Aspinwall, with a large detachment of the Third regiment U. S. Artillery, with their families on board, besides numerous other passengers. On the second day out the ship encountered a tremendous gale, which disabled her machinery, and left her a helpless wreck. In this condition she drifted about in mid-ocean for eight days, her passengers and crew employed day and night at the pumps, striving to keep her afloat. The wreck was approached during this time by two American ships, but deterred by the heavy sea running at the time, contented themselves by putting for the nearest port and sending out vessels in search of the disabled steamer. Finally the good ship *Three Bells*, Captain Robert Creighton, of Glasgow, for New York, appeared in sight, and bore down for the wreck. In answer to a hail for assistance, Captain Creighton replied that although his ship was making nine inches of water per hour, he would stand by and save them, or all would go to the bottom together. This occurred on the second day of January, 1855, and from that time until the eighth, he remained by the wreck encouraging them by his presence and friendly words. On that day the storm lulled, and all the survivors on the wreck, amounting to several hundreds, were transferred to the *Three Bells* and taken to New York. The unusual addition to his force compelled the captain to restrict his issue of food, and before arriving in port, distant 650 miles, all hands were put upon an allowance of half a pint of water, and a biscuit per day. For his heroic conduct, the City of New York presented Captain Creighton with the freedom of the city for life, and a handsome gold chronometer watch and chain, suitably inscribed, commemorative of his gallantry. The City of Boston also presented him with the freedom of the city and a handsome set of chronometers, while Philadelphia voted him and his family the freedom of the city for life. The Congress of the United States, not to be outdone in generosity, voted him \$100,000 in gold, but the bill failed to get the signature of the President. This amount was afterward cut down to \$5,000 and a gold medal. The \$5,000 was received some time since, but the gold medal, from some unexplained circumstances, has until yesterday failed to reach the gentleman for whom it was intended."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

RIFLE AND SABRE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having read with interest your remarks on cavalry, and the reply of "Caballo," I desire to add my mite of observation on the subject, premising, however, that I lay no claim whatever to any scientific knowledge on the subject, further than the experience of twelve years service in the ranks of the regular cavalry. In 1860 there were in the service five regiments of cavalry, one in Texas, and the others on the Western frontier. These regiments, though as cavalry not all that could be desired, were still superior to anything we had during the war. When ordered into the States, from various causes, they were so depleted as to be mere skeleton regiments, and were principally employed as escorts at various headquarters, and with the Provost Marshal-General. I speak of the regular cavalry because I was, of course, more acquainted with them, and also because, during the war, they were, confessedly, as good as any cavalry we had. Up to 1863 no cavalry was consolidated, but a brigade or a regiment was attached to the different divisions, much as a poor housewife flings in a little spice here or there into a mixture, not so much for the good it will do, but because she considers it necessary to its completeness, and with a fervent hope it will do no harm. Very few of our generals knew what to do with cavalry any how, and as what were attached to their divisions or brigades were too few to be of much use, and too many to be killed up off-hand, they came to be considered as more of the "pomp" than "the circumstances of war," and were taken such good care of as to have fully justified the remark of "Fighting Joe," supposing that he made it, "that he would give ten dollars to see a dead cavalryman."

An order came out in the fall of 1862 allowing infantry volunteers to transfer into the cavalry, and the regiment I belonged to was pretty well filled up. Nothing could be better than the average material we got then. Youngsters with plenty of pluck and ambition, who would have made excellent cavalry with time and proper drill, but from the lack of these, they became first rate soldiers of a hybrid breed, but not properly cavalry. Now, these men were exactly of the same quality as the volunteer cavalry were composed of, with the same advantages and disadvantages as regarded drill and the riding school, therefore it is but fair to suppose, that the cavalry of the armies of the United States was, in fact, not cavalry at all. To be a cavalryman is to be a thorough horseman and swordsman. Among the vast numbers in the service there were, undoubtedly, some first class riders, but these, to the mass, would be a very small minority, and, as to perfect swordsmen, in my belief, one hundred would cover them all. Here I would say that though I had the honor to participate in several fights and battles, I never saw a sabre fight; nor though present in one or two, a charge in which the enemy allowed us to get close enough to use one.

Thus far, I fully agree with you that it is not just to judge of the actual ability of cavalry from the performances of cavalry during our war. There are three things which militate against our having a good cavalry arm in our service; the first is the shortness of the term of service, the second the character of recruits enlisted, third the general tenor of the drill and its want of personality. Five years is barely long enough to teach any mounted soldier his drill, to set him up properly and to give him that habit of self-reliance which a good horseman must have, while it is too short to have thoroughly imbued him with a love of his profession and to eradicate his longings for his former life. Therefore, just as he becomes of use and a profit to the Government, he is discharged, and it takes five years more to fit another recruit to fill the vacancy he has left, at the same expense, and most probably with the same result. No recruit for the mounted service should be accepted who is over eighteen years of age, for the following reasons: He is easier taught, is generally more contented, is always more ambitious, and last, but of great importance, he grows to his horse, becoming thereby a better rider and not having that stiffness which nearly always shows itself in those who first mount a horse after they have done growing. The nationality of mounted recruits should, I think, receive some attention. As far as my limited observation goes, very young Americans and Irishmen make the best soldiers generally, though the Germans, on an average, take the best care of their horses. I have known one or two instances in which Germans re-enlisted rather than part from their horses.

The last reason is rather difficult to touch upon, because every body whose wrists have ever ached from moulting, will be down on me when I say I want more instead of less, but not of the same sort. It is very pretty, no doubt, of a fine, bright morning, to draw up a nice, clean-looking set of men, at proper distance, for sabre drill. Very nice to hear right cut! two! three! to see the sabres flash out to the right and back in the proper time, but I maintain that at such drill it is as impossible to make a swordsman as it would be to make a man a carpenter by giving him a hand saw. A couple of dozen good stout single-sticks in each company, with a corporal's chevrons for the best man whenever a vacancy occurs, would make better swordsmen than a good many years of such drill as is customary. As for riding, the big ring and the little one are very good, but I would have a man taught to ride from a horse's ears to his crupper, to pick up a cent from the ground at full gallop, and to mount any where or at any gait without stirrups. All this is done in other services, that is, in special regiments, and there is no reason why it could not be done here. Make the service worth living in; better clothing, pay, and food; transfer incapables; dishonorably discharge drunkards, making them, however, serve out

their time in some prison or penitentiary, or until they have repaid the Government's expenses in their enlistment, etc., by their labor; and in this country we have the material, both in horses and men, for the finest cavalry in the world.

And now, sir, a word on their capability. We know that such cavalry as I have described, would, sabre in hand, have ridden down and totally cut to pieces any infantry in equal numbers, on either side, during the war; for between you and me, blasphemous as it may appear to say so, there was not a regiment or brigade on either side that could have formed square to receive cavalry in time—supposing the cavalry to be one mile off when discovered—up to the end of the war. Since the improvement in firearms, we do not find that the casualties in action have increased; on the contrary, in proportion to the men engaged, they have diminished. From this I should infer, that a cavalry charge now, delivered even against breechloaders, would have just as much chance of success, as when "Into the valley of death, rode the Six Hundred." Against thoroughly disciplined infantry I grant that the best cavalry have but a very small chance; still, allowing for accidents, they may have some; but badly disciplined infantry have no chance at all, in spite of their breechloading arms, against the "sabre" of real cavalry led by a daring leader. There is nothing so terribly panic-striking to infantry the least unsteady, as the quick, onward gallop of large bodies of mounted men.

Thus it was that in the Valley, Early's infantry left good defensible positions, in many cases without firing a shot, which, had they been steady, they could have held, probably for length of time sufficient to have enabled Jubal E. to have somewhat retrieved himself; but the thundering war of our mighty host of cavalry was too much for them, and, panic stricken, they refused to await the shock, and to cross their, up to that time, victorious bayonets, with the six-shooter and sabre of Merritt and Custer's hard-riding troopers. Another rash opinion of mine, and I am done. Had Early possessed the same amount of cavalry, or anything near it, that we had in the morning, the day would never have been retrieved, as a vigorous charge of ten or twelve thousand good cavalry, up the pike toward Winchester, say about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, would have finished up the battle without redemption.

And now, sir, thanking you for your courtesy in reading this, and freely forgiving you if you haven't, I beg you to let us keep our sabres in peace; they are about all we have, and you know we are to be shut out of heaven, for fear we should steal the cherubims off their roost and roast them. So let us keep what we've got, and give us as much more in this world as you can. Forage, grub, and pay above all things.

EQUITES.

THE TREATMENT OF DESERTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: That deserter poick of yours in the 16th is right. He feels just as all malefactors in the Army feel. Just as all citizens feel looking at Army punishments. And why shouldn't they feel and think so? There is the same uniform, the conversation passing between sentinel and thief. The officer or his Government makes no distinction between them either in clothes or food. And, what is worse, the thief and deserter of to-day becomes the sentinel of to-morrow.

As things now are, the man kicked out of civil employment finds a fine place to indulge his peculiarities in the Army. He may be punished a little, but his guard-house bed is about as good as his wharf-rat bed would be. His work is not half as hard as it would be to earn wages. And he can steal or desert when he pleases without rendering his condition much worse.

We need, as civilians have, a place apart where shameless acts are to be punished under a malefactor's uniform, instead of under an honorable livery, and where men shall be sent who have stolen or perjured themselves, and where the "old fogey" principle of any man being fit for a soldier will be exploded. RONREVOG.

UNION NAVY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The Union Navy Association, composed of officers both regular and volunteer who served during the late Rebellion, has now completed its first year of organization and enters upon the second under favorable auspices. Commencing with twelve members it now numbers about forty and will soon move to large and commodious quarters where the members may meet at all times and receive brother officers from other States.

We hope to hear soon of the formation of a similar society in New York and Portland, and our constitution is framed with the idea that, when other societies are formed, we may, by a convention, choose a commodore or admiral and meet yearly with yachts at some central point under the old Navy rule and discipline. The Boston association are already preparing for their second annual excursion in June or July next, and would be pleased to hear of the formation of similar organizations in other cities ere that time, and any information desired may be obtained by addressing any of the officers of our association, Boston, Massachusetts.

At the last annual election the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commander, J. R. Wheeler, late acting volunteer lieutenant; Lieutenant and Ex-Officer, G. A. Churchill, late acting ensign; Sailing Master, Lemuel Pope, late acting master; Surgeon W. H. Wescott, late acting assistant surgeon; Paymaster, Jos. H. McClellan, late acting assistant paymaster; Engineer, Geo. E. Norris, late second assistant engineer; Executive Committee, Geo. F. Hollis, late acting master, and C. W. Wilson, late acting volunteer lieutenant.

In connection with this it may be as well to state that a strong desire is felt that the volunteer officers of the Navy may meet within a year in convention at some central point. There seems to be no reason why such a reunion would not be as pleasant as the late reunion of

the Army at Chicago and the prospective gathering of the "Army of the Potomac" in New York. Let the sailors unite once more and talk over the glories and dangers of the past. Yours, C.
BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1869.

ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There appeared in a late number of the JOURNAL, in the columns of correspondence, an opinion expressed by "Cains" somewhat as follows: "that unless Army officers took active measures to bring a desire on their part for increased pay, to the notice of Congress, the honorable body aforesaid would take it for granted that none such existed, and would, therefore, enact no increase."

Now, while I can hardly credit the assertion, yet still deeming it a possibility, I, for one of the officers of the Army, do take this manner of expressing to all the honorable members of Congress, who are sufficiently well informed as to look in these columns for further information, that I do, most emphatically, and urgently, desire and need an increase of pay, and will further express myself to the effect, that I believe a majority of my fellow-officers of the United States Army, feel the same need and cherish the same desire.

If it be true that Congress will not act in this matter of its own motion, then we have been most woefully negligent of our own interests in not preparing petitions to present to our honorable Legislators, in order to bring it to their honorable notice that Army officers' pay is at present very inadequate to their wants and needs.

And now it only remains for us to write (those of us who have any,) to our Representatives in Congress assembled, calling their attention to our wants. While those who may be in position to attain a hearing, must din the fact into the ears of the aforesaid honorable Representatives, that the right arm of the Republic will lose some of its muscularity because of the lack of the wherewithal to pay the butcher's bill, unless the pay is increased to a decent and living rate.

A SUFFERER.

A FRONTIERSMAN'S OPINION.

A FRONTIERSMAN sends to the St. Louis Republican his opinion on the Indian question, as follows:

I have been a resident of Colorado since 1859; have known the Territory in prosperity as well as adversity; am well acquainted with all the public men, both civil and military; know something of the Indian tribes—Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Utes; was held for three days a prisoner by the former; was attacked in a stage-coach by the Cheyennes on the 2d day of June, 1867, fifty miles above Julesburg, when out of fourteen passengers two were killed, and of the Indians two were killed and two wounded—and I assure you that the recollections of that battle are not calculated to engender those romantic ideas of nature's chivalry found in yellow-backed literature. Yet I do not believe I am so prejudiced as not to be able to see where justice lies. I have never been an agent, never made any money out of the Indian in any way; have always thought to let him alone if he would let me alone, and have never sought him or hunted him, but have found him when I looked not for him.

I can readily conceive how the popular error has been fostered. The men who have been among the Indians, either as agents or traders, whose occupation or business depended upon keeping peace with them, have thrown all the blame upon the white man, and entirely excused the Indian, and their exposition has been caught up by journals East, some of which, through ignorance, others through malice and partisan zeal, repeat in sorrowful tales the wrongs of the poor Indian. When General Sherman first came to Colorado he brought with him all this Eastern prejudice, believing that the white man was almost invariably at fault, and that the Indian was perfect man in his natural state. Not all the evidence of graves, of the bleaching bones of human beings, and of cindered houses, with millions of stolen stock, could make him believe the fault was with the Indian. This prevailing and erroneous idea of the present generation, imbibed from the current literature of the day, had become so fixed in his mind that its eradication was nearly impossible. But, after numerous attempts by the Peace Commissioners to get Indians together to sign a treaty, it was at last done in such a way that the Indian believed we feared him (called white men squaws, cowards, etc.), and forced the Government to surrender to them Fort Phil Kearney, thereby absolutely losing millions of dollars, convincing the Indian we feared him and were ready to receive any terms of compromise he might dictate.

Encouraged by so many successful movements of strategy on their part, deluding the greatest generals of the time, all the tribes of the Plains and many of those of the mountains, entered into a league to attack simultaneously the white settlements from the British Possessions on the North, to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, at the new moon in August last. History has recorded what was done in these attacks. The frontier settlements of Kansas suffered most, but all over the country attacks were made and not less than twenty persons were killed in Colorado and about 2,000 head of stock driven off. News of the murder and butchery of white men by the Indians came from Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. War was now inevitable. Treaties—solemn treaties had been broken. The Indian must now sue for peace, and must be made to feel his inferiority. No white man should be found finding fault now, for it is a common cause against a common enemy. The question now is, whether the Indian or the white man will own the country? If this war should be abated one jot, in recognizing less rights than we claimed in the beginning it will have to be fought over again, or we must relinquish to the Indian the Pacific Railroad, all the gold mines of the mountains, the towns and settlements, the farms of the Plains, with all their homes, improvements, and the white man forever quit the country and leave the buffalo, elk, and deer to roam

solitary again through those fair fields, only for the benefit of a lazy, vagabond race.

But this cannot be; the white man is there; the Anglo-Saxon energy has fastened itself on that country; the speedy march of civilization, led on by the various lines of the Pacific Railroad, has caused cities, towns, and settlements to spring up all over with wonderful rapidity.

Of this General Sherman has at last become convinced—he and the Government have learned what was known to Western settlers years ago; what was known by our fathers two hundred years ago.

CAPTAIN SEMMES, C. S. A. N.

JUNE 19TH, 1864.

OUT of Cherbourg harbor, one clear Sunday morning, the cavalier Captain Semmes, with his cap a cock, sailed from the friendly Frenchman's dock. Gaily along the rebel came, Under the flag of the cross of shame; Knight of the handcuff and bloody lash, He twisted the point of his red moustache, And swore, in English not over nice, To sink our Yankee scum in a trice, Or burn our ship, as the thing might be, Where the eyes of Cherbourg all should see.

"Heigho ho! you don't say so?" Whispered his friend, little Jean Crapeau. Semmes has been a wolf of the deep For many a day to harmless sheep; Ships he scuttled and robbed and burned, Watches pilfered and pockets turned; And all his plunder, bonds and gold, He left for his Gallic friend to hold. A little over prudent was he For a cavalier of high degree; And Raphael Semmes don't sound indeed, As if it came of the purple seed; But all the blood in his veins was blue, And his clay was porcelain through and through.

Heigho ho! the Lord doth know We are but dirt and our blood's so-so. What will the doughty Captain do With his British ship, his British crew, His gunners, trained in the "Excellent," The guns his cousin Blakely sent, His shot and shell at Woolwich made, What will he do with the whole parade? Up to the tops of his cliffs, Crapeau Had climbed to see the Sunday show; And his brother Bull, in his fancy yacht, Stood off and on toward the fatal spot; And right across the bold Captain's way The *Kearsarge* steamed in her war array.

"Heigho ho!" said Semmes, "Let's blow That craft to splinters before we go." Semmes had heard with his lips a curl, In Cherbourg, that some Northern churl, Backed by a gang of onion-eaters, Waited the noble negro-beaters. Shop-keeping, peddling, vulgar knaves, To stick their heads into open graves! "S death! 'S wounds! 'Ods bodkins! Ha! what then,

Will they dare to fight with gentlemen? O had I my lance and shield and things, With which I tilted at Sulphur Springs? Or a troop of horse marines! Of course, A knight is nothing without his horse."

Heigho ho! this seemed to show Our hero's spirits were running low.

Straight out to sea the *Kearsarge* drew, And Semmes who followed all that flew, Followed, perhaps by some mistake, Close in his foe's frothing wake. But when three leagues were gained from shore, Slowly and grimly the Yankee wore; And our starry ensign leaped above, Round which the wind, like a fluttering dove, Coiled low, and the sunshine of God's day Like an open blessing on it lay; So we felt our friendship would fight Full under the great Disposer's sight.

Heigho ho! 'tis well to know Who looks on the deeds done here below. Semmes led the waltz and struck the tune; Shots at the sea and at the moon The swashing, wasteful cavalier, Scattered around him far and near. The saving Yankees squandered not An ounce of powder or pound of shot. They held their peace till the guns would tell, Then out they burst like the mouths of hell. Terrible, horrible! how they tore The *Alabama*, until the gore From her bursting scuppers smoked and streamed, The dying groaned and the wounded screamed!

"Heigho ho!" said Semmes, "let's show The Yankees the heels we boast of so." Seven times in that deadly round Sped the ships to the cannon's sound. The vulture, through the smoke and din, Saw the eagle's circles narrowing in; And every time her pivot roared The fatal bomb-shells came straight aboard. His helm was useless, his engine failed, His powder was wet, his Britons quailed; And in his course, like a warning hand, Stretched forth the flag of his outraged land. In vain he hoisted his sails to flee; For each foot he sailed, his foes sailed three,

"Heigho ho! Why, here's a blow," Said Semmes as he hauled his flag below. Well was it for the cavalier, That brother Bull was lying near. His vessel with a haughty curl,

Turned up her nose, and in the whirl Of the white sea, stern foremost, tore As if in scorn of the crew she bore. Then the thrifty Briton launched his boat, To pick up aught that might be afloat, And among other less precious spoil, Fished swordless Semmes from his watery coil; "Hide me!" the gallant cried in a fright; "Cover me up from the Yankee's sight." Heigho ho! they laid him low, With a bit of sail to hide his woe. Safely they bore the chief aboard, Leaving behind his fame and sword; And then the *Deerhound* stole away, Lest Winslow's guns might have a say; Landed him in Southampton town, Where heroes like him have had renown, Ever since Lawrence, Perry and Hull Took hold of the horns of the great John Bull. Had I been Winslow, I say to you, As the sea is green, the sky is blue, Through the *Deerhound* I'd have sent a shot, And John might have liked the thing or not.

Heigho ho! come soon or slow, In the end we are bound to have a blow. What said the Frenchman from his hill, After the cannon-shots were still? What said the Briton from his deck, Gazing down on the sunken wreck? Something was said of guns like mortars, And something of smooth-bores at close quarters; Chain armor furnished a word or two, But the end of all was, both looked blue. They sighed again o'er the "Great Contention," But never hinted at "Intervention." One thing they wished, which they dared not say, "If the fight had but gone the other way!" Heigho ho! I told you so! Oh! Semmes was a sorry fool to go!"

GEORGE H. BOKER.

HOW TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL ARMY.

[From the London Pall Mall Gazette].

THE points to be secured on the establishment of any military system are, as we have tried to show, numerical strength, efficiency, organization, and economy; and these four requirements it appears to be impossible to satisfy in any permanent or sufficient manner otherwise than by the separation of home from foreign military duties, and the creation for home service (with a liability to service abroad in the event of war) of what we have called, by way of convenient distinction, a national army; by far the larger part of which would exist in a condition of efficient reserve. We have assumed that it would be desired to recruit this army by voluntary enlistment; and this can be done only by making the army attractive as a profession—especially by making it attractive to those middle classes who now furnish few recruits. How this might be done with a large increase of efficiency we have attempted to indicate by reciting the heads of certain measures which it would be necessary to adopt.

First among these measures is a reduction in the term of service. The objection that officers would find it very difficult and laborious to train their men in a short time, and that it would be very troublesome to be continually losing their trained soldiers and instructing recruits, expresses a not unnatural feeling, and is scarcely blamable. It is a sort of distorted form of *esprit de corps*, which will probably yield to the observation that the operation of training would be performed not on the troublesome, raw, ignorant recruits of whom we now enlist so many (though fewer, it is fair to observe, than formerly)—on men who have not only to be instructed in their military duties, but who have to be taught their right foot from their left before they can learn their facings, who have to be raised socially, to be tamed as it were, and made human beings of—but on men of the class and intelligence, speaking generally, of our volunteers. One of the direct effects of the plan we advocate would be the raising of the general intelligence of the army by drawing our recruits from a superior class.

A reduced term of service has been advocated by many army reformers, and various limits have been suggested. The right principle to proceed upon in determining this point we believe to be as follows: Reduce the term as far as you possibly can, consistently with the due instruction of the soldier and the maintenance of an efficient active force. We are inclined to think—although on this point we are open to correction—that a service not exceeding four years would satisfy all the requirements of the infantry, and we would gladly learn that a less term would suffice. The Duke of Cambridge has recorded his opinion that "the best soldier is a man after three years' service, and from that to twelve and fourteen." In other words, the soldier becomes an efficient after three years' service. But this is the soldier as at present recruited. If you draw your recruits more exclusively from a superior class and raise the average intelligence of the mass, you may reasonably expect to be able to create efficient soldiers in a shorter period. We should say that two years ought amply to suffice to turn an intelligent recruit among intelligent comrades into an efficient infantry soldier—an efficiency which might be somewhat increased or maintained at its maximum for the next two years of his active service, when he would pass, a thoroughly trained and vigorous man, into the reserve. For the artillery and cavalry it would be necessary to extend the term of service somewhat; indeed, we are disposed to think that the scheme would require considerable modification to suit the former of these two branches.

Unless we reduce the term of service it is scarcely possible to maintain any connection between the soldier and the civil population—a statement which brings us back to our original proposition, that without such a reduction it is impossible to establish an army on the national system. It has been pointed out that a great difficulty in the way of instructing and employing soldiers

in trades and industrial occupations consists in the length of the term of their service, the gradual hardening of their life into a purely military existence, and the consequent complete divorce which ensues between the soldier and civil life. We lately discussed this subject, and the cognate one of the frequent and capricious removal of regiments from one home station to another, at considerable length. We need not, therefore, now do more than say that it would be indispensable to establish a system of industrial instruction and employment, and, as the frequent removal of regiments is fatal to such a system, these removals (if for no other reasons) should be discontinued where not absolutely necessary. The instruction thus obtained, which would be partly of a theoretical and partly of a practical character, as in the trade schools of Germany, would acquire a practical value if there were held out to the soldier a direct prospect of civil employment after his term of active service had expired. This is a subject upon which a good deal might be said, but we must pass it by with a bare statement of its necessity. Those who desire to study it more closely can hardly do better than read the correspondence on the subject which Sir Charles Trevelyan has printed in the appendix to the fourth edition of his "British Army," in which correspondence the views of General Mansfield, among others, find expression. By these means we should not only preserve the relations between the soldier and ordinary civil life, but we should also get rid of the discharged beggar-soldiers—men who cannot live on their pensions, when they chance to earn one, and who, possessing no knowledge of any civil occupation, have, on their discharge, absolutely no value in the labor market. In place of these, our discharged soldiers would be a class of men skilled in various handicrafts and instructed in their theory—men of known character, whose skill as tradesmen or workmen would be supplemented by those qualities which a term of military discipline goes to establish.

We have said that regiments should be subjected to no capricious removals from quarter to quarter, and we have given a sufficient reason for thus altering our present system. But there are other reasons. If we wish our army to acquire a national character, we must establish an intimacy between the soldier and his countrymen. All possible barriers of separation must be removed; and no barrier is more effectual than that one which is created by a system under which the soldier is continually shifting his quarters. An important feature of our reformed system should be the localizing of regiments. Most regiments now bear the name of some district or county. The connection ought to be a substantial one, and the *esprit de corps* should extend outside the regiment itself to those among whom it habitually serves, by whom it is habitually recruited, and to whom it renders back from time to time, as their term of active service expires, men who are able once again to take their places among its working members, with the acquisitions of a soldier superadded to their original qualifications. We need hardly say that everything which is pedantic and unnecessary in drill and military instruction should be rooted out, and a more intelligent method substituted. The code and procedure of military law should be revised. The social welfare of the soldier must be narrowly considered. We have indicated the necessity for the abolition of the bounty system, and a readjustment of our recruiting machinery. This is a subject on which we have more than once spoken at length.

Here again, therefore, we shall confine ourselves to saying that our present system is in these respects fraught with evils and abuses. The bounty is a bait held out to the lowest class of recruits. It is a direct inducement to a fertile cause of desertion. It is a dishonest system, for a large proportion of recruits are attracted by promises which are never fulfilled. It is also an out-of-date system, for no advantage is taken of the many facilities which exist for giving publicity to the terms of military service. That such a system has in any degree succeeded, shows that there is no lack in this country of the spirit and inclination for military service. We believe that if we were to organize an army on the plan which we have sketched, men of the right sort would readily and cheerfully undertake, for a few years, the comparatively light burden of military service which would be imposed upon them. Many a youth who now will not think of the army, whose mother would break her heart were he to "go for a soldier," because it is a service of years, the sacrifice, as it seems, of a life, because it is a service of expatriation as well as of severance, more or less complete, from all civil existence—because, in short, it has, roundly taken, a bad name—would willingly, if all this could be reversed, take up his rifle and do his four years' soldiering. It would surely be worth while to try the experiment by establishing a few regiments on the footing which we have proposed.

AN English Colonel has been amusing himself by trying to prevent his men from attending a theatre at Plymouth, because the clown, in the pantomime performed there, made great sport of the officers and soldiers of the garrison. Of course the prohibition greatly stimulated the desire of the men to see the piece; and the colonel found himself compelled to station a cordon of sentinels around the theatre, with orders to arrest all approaching in uniform. This created a great deal of talk in the neighborhood, and the colonel has at last cancelled his order, and permits his men to attend the theatre as much as they choose. Moral—never give orders that you cannot enforce.

A ROCKY Mountain paper publishes an obituary notice of the famous "Jim," chief of the Washoe Indians, who died recently. Jim seems to have possessed many virtues. He is said to have been a good though a very dirty red man. He possessed a well-balanced head of hair, and stomach for all he could get to eat. His regard for truth was notable—he never meddled with it. He left no will, and his estate consisting of a pair of boots, will have to be settled by his heirs through the medium of a game of "old sledge."

FOREIGN MILITARY AND SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.

THE Russian Minister of War has ordered the complete armament of the portion of the Russian army on the coast of the Black Sea.

A DISPUTE about the right to the sidewalk led to an altercation between a young Cuban and a Spanish officer in Havana. The officer ran the civilian through the body and killed him. He was buried secretly by the police the next morning, but a crowd of 4,000 was in attendance, awed into something like silence by a battery of artillery.

GENERAL von Moltke has addressed a letter to Colonel Chesney, expressing his satisfaction "at seeing an English author for the first time doing full justice to the part taken by the Prussian army in the campaign of 1815." The Colonel's book on that campaign, which is to be translated into German and published on behalf of the War Office at Berlin has been rewarded with similar recognition by the Crown Prince of Prussia.

PEACE reigns once more in Japan, a proclamation to that effect having just been issued by the Mikado. There is no Northern army now in the field, and the Southerners are disbanding. The troops participating in the attack and capture of Hakodadi were under the supervision of European officers. The Southerners offered but little opposition. Admiral Ennomatto has issued stringent orders to seize and confiscate foreign vessels carrying troops and stores, owing to many breaches of neutrality by foreign ships.

GREAT dissatisfaction exists among the Mussulman population in Turkey on account of the willingness of the Turkish Government to accept the pacific interference of the "Conference" at Paris. Ulemas are already preaching a holy war against the Greeks. One of the most popular of the imams, Sari-Yerli-Effendi, has delivered a sermon in the mosque of Bayozid, at Constantinople, in which he called upon his hearers to take up arms in defence of the Mohammed faith and to overthrow the Government of the present Sultan, who has become an instrument in the hands of the Giaours. The preacher was arrested soon after, but his sermon is said to have produced so strong an impression on the Turkish population of the capital that several riots have already taken place.

THE recently published musketry report of the British army for 1867-8 shows that the infantry figure of merit has risen $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above that of the former year. The number of first-class shots are also proportionately greater, as are the number of marksmen. Eighty-four thousand and thirty-nine infantry have been in training; 37,908 were armed with the Snider, 37,087 with the Enfield muzzle-loader, and the remaining 8,044 with other arms. In individual firing the breech-loader has proved superior to the muzzle-loader, and the number of third-class shots were less than half those exercised with the muzzle-loader, while the first-class is greater between nineteen and twenty per cent. and the number of marksmen double. For rapidity of fire it is calculated that the Snider is to the muzzle-loader about three to one. As an offset to the excellence of the individual practice, we find that corps, armed with the Snider, only averaged 11.70 in independent platoon firing, while those armed with the muzzle-loader averaged 14.04. The inferiority in this mode of firing is accounted for by Colonel Halliday, the Inspector-General of Musketry, by the fact that too much importance is attached to the time expended in firing the regulated number of rounds. He draws the conclusion that the falling off in the independent firing as compared to rapid file firing shows that the great rapidity of the breech-loader fire, if not judiciously directed, may defeat its principal object, and only lead to waste of ammunition. In the matter of volley firing the Inspector-General thinks that the men should fire when they obtain their aim, and not as is at present practised, wait for the right hand man.

It is announced that the *Great Eastern* is being fitted up with tanks for the reception of the French Atlantic Cable, which is rapidly approaching completion. These tanks will be three in number, of which the largest will be 75ft. in diameter, and 16½ft. high. The cable will be conveyed to the "big ship" in hulks fitted with watertight tanks. The shipping is expected to begin about the second week in January. The fact that but for that leviathan, the *Great Eastern*, it is very problematical whether a cable, of sufficient weight to be of any practical use, could be laid across the North Atlantic, has placed Europe and America under lasting obligations to the projectors of that huge, but otherwise useless vessel. Viewed from this standpoint, the *Great Eastern* is the most successful "fluke," or as we say on this side of the water, "scratch," of the nineteenth century.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

In order to accommodate the subscribers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, we have made arrangements with several of the best periodicals, by which we can send them and the JOURNAL together, at reduced rates, as follows:

The JOURNAL and THE GALAXY.....	\$8 00—Regular price, \$10 00
The JOURNAL and HARPER'S BAZAR.....	8 00 " " 10 00
The JOURNAL and HARPER'S WEEKLY.....	8 00 " " 10 00
The JOURNAL and HARPER'S MONTHLY.....	8 00 " " 10 00
The JOURNAL and EVERY SATURDAY.....	9 00 " " 11 00
The JOURNAL and TURF, FIELD, & FARM.....	9 00 " " 11 00
The JOURNAL and THE ROUND TABLE.....	9 00 " " 11 00

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

OF the trio of treaties negotiated by Mr. JOHNSON in England (for that gentleman has digested weightier matters than his dinners with ROEBUCK and LAIRD) the most important is the one which provides a mode of settlement for the *Alabama* claims. In form, this convention is, as usual with such treaties, a proposal to settle all claims arising between the two Governments since the date of the preceding treaty, i. e., the one of 1853. It is well understood, however, that the counter-claims are not of great importance.

The main points of this careful and elaborate treaty are as follows: First, it provides for a joint commission of four persons, two to be chosen by the British Government, and two by the President with the advice of the Senate. These commissioners are to examine, and to decide by a majority vote, all claims brought before them. They are first, however, to select an umpire, to decide cases on which they are evenly divided in opinion; and he is to be chosen, if they cannot agree upon one, by lot—or, if it shall seem better to the Commissioners to make a foreign Power umpire, their respective Governments shall select one, the Senate affirming the choice. One attorney for each Government is to argue its case, and the official correspondence, with other evidence, is to go before them. In fine, provision is made for the time and manner of making, hearing, deciding, and paying each claim, and for the perpetual barring of all not substantiated.

It is a matter of great uncertainty how the Senate, before whom the matter is now laid, will view this treaty. Regarded in one light, it is very favorable to the United States. If arbitration is necessary at all, surely no better device than the mixed commission can be adopted. It is preferable to foreign arbitration—although this latter is yet a possible contingency, as will be seen, under the terms of the treaty.

But the question is, should the decision of the *Alabama* claims be left doubtful? There is not a loyal man in America, we suppose, from highest to lowest, who does not believe that Great Britain is responsible for the escape of the *Alabama*, and hence for her ravages. On the other hand, a great portion of the press, and many of the leading men of Great Britain hold the same opinion. Nevertheless, by leaving that point to the decision of an umpire, strong as our case is, it is yet doubtful. It is not certain that the decision will be in our favor. For, if it were not in our favor, no terms can express the disappointment and rage which would ensue. Now, if that be so, is it wise to submit the matter of responsibility to any doubtful tribunal? We certainly should be dissatisfied, and should keenly feel the injustice of an adverse decision—is it fair or honest, therefore, to bind ourselves as we should in honor be bound in entering into this convention?

Our own desire has been to see the *Alabama* claims settled; but we had hoped to see them settled by having them paid. To do this without a commission to settle amounts, would have been unjust; but amounts alone should be the subject of decision for the commission, and not the question of responsibility. This last ought to be settled before the commission meets.

Let the British Government call to its aid the professional services of skillful and unprejudiced international jurists. Let them put this question—“Is the British Government on any ground liable

for the damages done by the *Alabama*?” If the answer be *yes*, then, without that miserable side-issue of “recognition of rebel belligerency” which has nothing necessarily to do with the case, as Mr. MILL has shown in Parliament, let the British Government signify its willingness to accept a responsibility; what responsibility—i. e., to what amount of damages—let the commission that examines and audits the accounts determine.

We say that this is the way in which we had hoped this *Alabama* matter would result. We had hoped, at any rate, for some expression of accepted responsibility from the British Government, to guide the Commissioners. We can only hope that, if the treaty be ratified (for its details are favorable), that the strong cause of the United States will lead to the same practical issue.

THE San Juan controversy is now in a fair way of settlement, after more than twenty years of dispute. It has been referred to the President of the Republic of Switzerland for arbitration.

We need hardly recall to our readers that this discussion is one regarding treaty interpolation, involving the line of water boundary between Vancouver's Island and the continent. The treaty of 1846 stipulated that the north-west boundary line between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean.

Now it so happens that instead of there being a channel between Vancouver's Island and the continent, there are two channels there. One of these is the Canal de Haro, the boundary claimed by the United States, the other Rosario Strait, the boundary claimed by Great Britain. Between these two lies the Haro group of islands, including San Juan. Commissioners were once appointed to settle this disputed question, but on either side they came prepared to yield nothing, and, of course, the whole proceeding was a mere farce, except that the subject received complete discussion.

For reasons we have heretofore given at length, we have great confidence that the decision of the arbiter will be in favor of the United States. Apart from the fact that the Canal de Haro is much broader, deeper and freer than the comparatively narrow, shallow and obstructed Rosario Strait [thereby suggesting strongly that if there were but one channel regarded as of importance enough for treaty mention, this must be the one], the circumstances under which the treaty was negotiated, strongly support the American claim. In all the diplomatic discussion which took place at the making of the treaty of 1846, no mention is made of Rosario Strait, whereas the Canal de Haro is frequently mentioned as if assumed as the channel to be taken for the boundary. Indeed, the original proposition was to make the forty-ninth parallel the only boundary, and it was solely because that line would cut off the southerly end of Vancouver's Island that it was deflected from this parallel. To make us pay for this concession by losing San Juan—an important strategic point to us, and unnecessary to Great Britain—would be singularly unjust.

WE are glad to report that Rear-Admiral RADFORD arrived in this city during the last week, to join the *Franklin*, and that this vessel hauled out into the stream on Thursday last, and is to sail in a few days, bearing his flag as commander of the European squadron. The Department has done well in choosing Admiral RADFORD to command this squadron, and in making no unnecessary delay in returning the *Franklin* to her station. We shall need to be well represented in European waters during present complications. The Admiral, is to be congratulated on having in command of the *Franklin* an officer who inspires such general confidence as Captain RAYMOND RODGERS.

Taking the squadron altogether, our European interests are in good hands, and whatever happens there, the honor of our flag and the dignity of the nation will be well sustained. The force under the command of Rear-Admiral RADFORD will not be one which need alarm any of the European

powers for their immediate safety, but it is respectable, as compared with other squadrons, and it has—what is of most importance—in its *personnel* character, to inspire confidence and command respect.

THE story that some of the American papers were subsidized by MAXIMILIAN is again revived in the definite assertion that the following items are to be found in the Imperial Mexican financial budget:

Subventions (bribes) to foreign papers, etc., in the United States:	
New York Tribune.....	\$3,000
New York World.....	2,500
New York News.....	2,000
Washington Chronicle.....	2,500
Philadelphia Ledger.....	2,000
Chicago Tribune.....	3,000
New York German Gazette.....	2,000
To Mr. FLINT.....	2,500
St. Louis Republican.....	2,000
Total.....	\$21,500

No one will believe that any such payments were received by these papers, but we should not be surprised if it were true that payments were made from the Imperial treasury, with the idea that the support of the American press was to be thus bought. We can recall at least two American adventurers—one an ex-officer of questionable reputation—who visited Mexico during the Austrian occupation, and returned with very lively impressions of the importance to the United States of supporting the Imperial régime. One of these gentlemen, we remember, exhibited some anxiety that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL should take the same view of the case, and was very suggestive in his hints as to the expediency of this course. As the JOURNAL does not appear in the above list, we fear that our comments upon the Empire must have been regarded as unfavorable to MAXIMILIAN.

LONDON *Engineering* tells us that in the latest and best practice of marine engineers, independent engines are employed to work the centrifugal circulating pumps in connection with the surface condensers. With engines of this class such disasters as the loss of the *London*, the *Hibernia*, and many other steamships would be prevented by merely taking the suction down into the hold. It is scarcely possible to utilize the immense pumping power of the centrifugal pumps, attached to surface condensers, available for pumping from the bilge in case of a serious leak. The difficulty is in getting the water to the bilge suction of these large pumps, as in the case of a large leak the vessel almost always settles, either by the bow or stern, and hence leaves the suction, near midships, dry. A centrifugal pump to be available in case of a big leak, should be portable, the steam and water connections being made with flexible pipes.

QUESTIONS are frequently asked in regard to the relative lineal rank of Army and Navy officers, and the application and bearing of brevet rank in the Army, and how far that assimilates with the rank and the several grades of officers of the Navy, in which latter service there is no brevet rank. The following is the law, approved July 16, 1862:

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the relative rank between officers of the Navy and Army shall be as follows, lineal rank only to be considered: Rear-admirals with major-generals; commodores with brigadier-generals; captains with colonels; commanders with lieutenant-colonels; lieutenant-commanders with majors; lieutenants with captains; masters with first-lieutenants; ensigns with second-lieutenants.

WE published a few weeks since a synopsis of the report recently presented by General Harney in regard to his operations in locating the Sioux Indians on the reservations set apart for them. The means provided by Congress for carrying out the work were so inadequate that General Harney has been forced to report that it was absolutely necessary for him to incur a considerable amount of indebtedness in order to get up sufficient supplies to last until the opening of the Missouri next season. The purchases, which include no clothing whatever, consist mainly of provisions, besides agricultural implements, oxen, building materials, etc. He was not provided with the means for commencing his work until the 10th of August last, and the lateness of the season at which operations were commenced made transportation very costly. It was important to purchase provisions, as if that had not been done the Indians would have left their reservation, not having the means of support, and the whole object of the commission would have been defeated. Hence General Harney

assumed the responsibility of doing it. The estimate of indebtedness contracted over and above the sum appropriated by Congress for the Sioux district amounts to \$485,784 21. Accompanying the report is a dispatch from General Sherman to the Secretary of War, confirming General Harney's statement that the excess of expenses arose from the fact that operations were not commenced till September, by which time the Missouri was very low, and the cost of freights at least double what it was in the summer. General Sherman says that he has no doubt that General Harney has laid the foundation for a system which, if persevered in, will, in time, domesticate the larger part of the Sioux and draw them from the railroads across the continent, adding: "I know that General Harney has more influence over the Sioux than any man living, and if he cannot reduce them to subjection no man can."

General Harney is not the man to involve the country in unnecessary expenditure, nor General Sherman the man to sustain him in doing so. We hope there will be no hesitation on the part of Congress in authorizing this expenditure.

MR. WILSON's bill for the reduction of the Army, of which we spoke briefly last week, we can now describe more particularly. It abolishes the grade of regimental commissary in the several cavalry regiments; also, the grades of regimental commissary sergeant, regimental hospital steward, veterinary surgeon, and reduces the number of corporals in each company of cavalry, artillery and infantry to four. It discharges fourteen of the bands and provides that the term of enlistment for all arms shall hereafter be five years. It fixes the corps of the judge-advocates of the Army at eight members, and directs commanding officers to dispense with parades on the Sabbath day, and provides that enlisted men shall not be held in confinement, without trial, for a longer period than commissioned officers would be held under similar circumstances. It provides that no officer or enlisted man who shall be unfit for duty by reason of the habitual use of intoxicating liquors or drugs, or by reason of disease incurred through his own immorality or indiscretion, shall receive any pay for the period during which he is so unfit for duty.

Secretary SCHOFIELD has submitted to Congress plans and estimates for the new War Department building, to be erected in Washington. The plan selected by the Military Board, of which General MEIGS is President, is that of JOHN CRUMP of Philadelphia. The estimates for the plan of CRUMP, place the cost of the building at a million and a half of dollars.

Several prominent Army officers have been examined by the House Military Committee with regard to the advisability of retrenchment in Army expenses by consolidating the staff corps of the Army. Among the number were General HANCOCK and the chiefs of the staff bureaus. The latter were opposed to consolidation. General HANCOCK, however, it is reported, urged many changes in several of the bureaus. He thought the consolidation of the bureaus possible, and especially believed that the Quartermaster might pay the troops, and that a reorganization of the Adjutant-General's office ought to be made. He said he could not say anything too bad in reference to the brevet question, and related an instance of an officer whose lineal rank was captain, who was ordered to report to witness, when it was ascertained that the captain held a brevet rank which exceeded the rank of HANCOCK himself. The subject of brevets is brought up in a communication to Congress from the Secretary of War. The Secretary asks that Congress repeal the sixty-first article of war, which allows officers precedence on courts-martial, and on detachments, composed of different corps, according to their brevet rank. The Secretary also transmits a list of brevet major-generals now in the United States service, which reaches the number of 138.

MR. WILSON has offered in the Senate a joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the Army the officers absent without leave.

The House committee on roads and canals have examined General HUMPHREYS, Chief of the Engineer Corps, and General RODMAN, U. S. A., relative to the bridges over the Ohio River, from Pittsburg to the mouth thereof, and as to what span said bridges shall be, to prevent them from being obstructions to navigation. The only law now upon the subject relates to the bridge at Steubenville, requiring it to be of three hundred feet span. The Senate, at the last session, passed a bill requiring such bridges to be of five hundred feet span, and the House committee are now considering a substitute for said bill.

The House passed a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to make the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy on or before the 4th of March next, from any State in which the election of members to the XLII Congress does not take place pre-

vious to the 1st of July, 1869, on the nomination of members of the House from the States represented in the present Congress, provided no such appointments shall be made from any State not by law entitled to representations during 1869. It was explained if the bill were not passed several of the Southern States would be deprived of midshipmen in the Naval Academy for another year.

Though the subject has been brought up very prominently in Congress, there seems to be good reason to believe that nothing will be done with reference to Army reduction until the incoming of the new administration, when the views of General GRANT will be carried out in any proposed legislation.

The pension appropriation bill was reported back to the Senate with the figures reduced four millions of dollars. The Military Academy appropriation bill was reported back with a slight amendment. We give else, where an important bill for the reorganization of the Navy, presented by Senator GRIMES.

Senator GRIMES offered joint resolutions to authorize Commander CHARLES H. BALDWIN and another officer of the Navy to accept gold medals—the former from the King of Netherlands and the latter from the Emperor of the French.

The bill for the relief of Commander John Lee Davis, of the Navy, was passed by the Senate.

Senator HENDERSON introduced a bill to enable the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians to become citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM Cornell Jewett, better known as "Colorado Jewett," so seldom says anything which we can commend that we take the more pleasure in endorsing his recommendation of the German lines of steamer, between New York and Bremen, and New York and Hamburg. We have crossed the ocean in all the leading lines, except the French, the Cunard, the Inman, and both the German lines, not to speak of the much-lamented American line, which has ceased running. As a matter of practical experience then, we know that Mr. Jewett is correct in his commendation of the palatial and substantial character of the new steamers of the Bremen and Hamburg lines. As he truthfully says, the old class of steamers with unventilated lower deck staterooms, plain fare, and slowness, cannot compare to the German steamers, with their upper deck stateroom cabins, brilliant and inviting, with statues, paintings, gold and velvet, first-class table, an average steam of fourteen miles per hour, 3,000 tons capacity, and 700 horsepower. The style of living and the service, too, are much more to our liking than that on the English steamers, where one cannot be provided with a napkin without carrying it himself—no small privation to a hirsute but cleanly traveller. We do not speak of American lines, for, alas! we have none at present and until we have, we endorse the recommendation that Congress give the mails to the German steamers in preference to the English and French. They are quite as fast, and are owned by companies whose nationality gives them superior claims upon our consideration. The German steamers stop at Southampton going and returning, and they only need to be thoroughly known to take precedence of all others in popular esteem.

THE force of the sea was shown during a recent storm in England, which was one of the severest known to living men. The wind threw a heavy surf into the Bay of Wick, and though the breakers were certainly less in volume than had been often seen there, the violence of the wind projected them with almost unprecedented sharpness, striking against the new harbor works with a force which they were quite unequal to resist. The breakwater staging, where not entirely demolished, was here and there twisted, broken, and otherwise injured; the 250ft. of sea wall, built this season, were gone, and every here and there the results of the night's gale were told in wreck and ruin. The pecuniary extent of the disaster is variously estimated at from 10,000l. to 30,000l. Much depends on the injury done below water; at least twelve month's work has been destroyed. The stones of the sea wall were firmly imbedded, and secured by powerful iron clamps in a manner that justified the hope of the works being able to resist all the inroads of the sea. The piles were of best "green heart," the strongest that could be obtained, and were firmly set and bound together in the most secure manner.

MR. CORCORAN, the millionaire banker of Washington, says he has made no claim to Congress for rent for his art building for the use made of it during the war. He has made a claim however upon the Quartermaster-General for rent of the building from August, 1861, at the rate of \$12,500 per annum, making a total of about \$60,000.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending January 25, 1869.)

Tuesday, January 19th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General John P. Hawkins, captain and commissary of subsistence, is assigned to duty at Cincinnati, Ohio, as purchasing commissary. He will proceed to his station without delay.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John S. Allanson, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 91, Dec. 5, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, is hereby extended thirty days.

The permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer of his company, Fort Washington, Maryland, granted Second Lieutenant George A. Garretson, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 6, Jan. 8, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended fifteen days.

To complete his record on the rolls, Colonel Joseph B. Carr, Second New York Volunteers, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, honorably discharged, to date September 13, 1862, he having accepted an appointment as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Sept. 13, 1862. No payment will be made on this order, this officer having received pay in full to the date of his discharge.

Wednesday, January 20th.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, deputy quartermaster-general, in Special Orders No. 209, September 1, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended four months.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Captain Nelson Thomasson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 296, December 12, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant John E. Hosmer, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, acting signal officer, is hereby relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will report for duty to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, New York, by the 28th instant.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major James Jackson, captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 224, December 17, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby further extended forty days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major A. S. Burt, captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 147, December 30, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended ten days.

First Lieutenant Oscar I. Converse, U. S. Army, retired, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he arrived in San Francisco, California, in pursuance to Special Orders No. 75, May 18, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, until he appeared before the Retiring Board, convened in that city by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office, provided he has not been furnished quarters in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Charles S. Medary, Third U. S. Artillery.

First Lieutenant W. H. Danilson, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Department of the South.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 11, January 14, 1869, from this office, as directed him to proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to the Headquarters Fourth Military District and report to the General Commanding for duty, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant N. Wolfe, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, for fifteen days.

Thursday, January 21st.

Paragraph 3 of Special Orders No. 38, from Headquarters Forty-first U. S. Infantry, dated December 24, 1868, assigning First Lieutenant Byron F. Strong to Company G, of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne, colonel Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Whiting, U. S. Army, (retired,) is authorized to draw commutation of quarters and fuel.

Friday, January 22d.

By direction of the President, the following-named retired officers, U. S. Army, are hereby relieved from their present assignment to duty, and, should they so desire, will proceed to their homes:

Major-Generals James B. Ricketts, Eli Long and Richard W. Johnson.

Brevet Major-Generals James W. Ripley, brigadier-general, and Robert Anderson, brigadier-general.

Brevet Brigadier-Generals Washington Seawell, colonel; John S. Simson, colonel; and Gustavus Loomis, colonel.

Brevet Major-General Harvey Brown, colonel.

Brevet Brigadier-Generals Charles S. Merchant, colonel; Hannibal Day, colonel; Pitcairn Morrison, colonel; Albemarle Cady, colonel; John J. Abercrombie, colonel; and Elisha G. Marshal, colonel.

Colonel Moses B. Walker.

Brevet Brigadier-General Martin Burke, lieutenant-colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonels Enoch Steen, T. L. Alexander, Daniel P. Whiting, and George W. Patten.

Brevet Colonel Llewellyn Jones, major.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Prince, major.

Major Frank H. Larned.

Brevet Colonel W. H. Walcott, captain.

First Lieutenant F. E. Brownell.

Brevet Captain Patrick H. Moroney, first lieutenant.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major G. C. Cram, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 250, October 19, 1868, from this office, is hereby further

extended a sufficient time to enable him to rejoin his station, which he will do without delay.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Beecher, additional paymaster, U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect March 1, 1869.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant Patrick W. Horrigan, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to St. Louis, Mo., and report for examination to Brevet Brigadier-General Graham, president of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office.

So much of Special Orders No. 7, January 11, 1869, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, as assigned Second Lieutenant D. Q. Rousseau, Fifth U. S. Infantry, to temporary duty at headquarters of that department, is hereby confirmed.

Saturday, January 23d.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are hereby assigned to duty according to their brevet rank of Major-General: Brevet Major-General Robert C. Buchanan, colonel First U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem, colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Harrison Holt, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 103, December 14, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Taggart, paymaster, is hereby relieved from duty at St. Louis, Mo., and assigned to the pay district of Omaha. He will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Alvord, chief paymaster of that district, accordingly.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is hereby granted First Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet First Lieutenant W. P. Hogarty, second lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for fifteen days is hereby granted First Lieutenant George P. Sherwood, Forty-second U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps).

Brevet First Lieutenant R. C. Breyfogle, second lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty with his company.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 14, January 18, 1869, from this office, as directed Second Lieutenant James Curry, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to be relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and ordered to join his company is hereby amended to read: Second Lieutenant James Curry, from Company C to Company B, detailed as depot commissary of subsistence, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Monday, January 25th.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews (recently appointed), will report by letter to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Stone, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, will repair to St. Louis, Missouri, by May 15, 1869, and report for examination to Brevet Brigadier-General Graham, president of the retiring board, convened by Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office.

Second Lieutenant Lewis M. Haupt, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from duty with Brevet Brigadier-General W. F. Reynolds, lieutenant-colonel Corps of Engineers, at Detroit, Michigan, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the provisions of General Orders No. 92, of November 4, 1868, from this office, are hereby extended to the District of New Mexico, and its commanding general is authorized to employ one sergeant and seven privates as clerks, and two privates as messengers at his headquarters.

Permission to delay reporting to his company until his application for extension of leave of absence is acted upon is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Paul Dahlgren, Third U. S. Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Colon Augur, Second U. S. Cavalry, will report by letter to the superintendent mounted recruiting service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for duty in conducting the next detachment of recruits to the Department of the Platte. Permission to remain in this city until the detachment is ready to start is hereby granted him.

ROYAL SALARIES.

THE editor of the Philadelphia Press has taken the trouble to count up the various sums which Victoria and her family annually draw for their personal use from the people of England. Here are his figures:

Queen Victoria's Privy Purse.....	£385,000
From the Duchy of Lancaster.....	25,000—£410,000
Trustees of late King Leopold.....	17,500
Duchess of Cambridge.....	8,000
Duke of Cambridge.....	£12,000
As Commander-in-Chief.....	5,000
Colonel of three regiments.....	4,500
Ranger of four Royal Parks.....	8,000
Princess Mary of Cambridge.....	30,501
Crown Princess of Prussia.....	5,000
Princess Alice.....	8,000
Prince of Wales.....	6,000
From Duchy of Cornwall.....	£40,000
Princess of Wales.....	100,000
Duke of Edinburgh.....	10,000
Prince Helena.....	15,000
Total.....	£911,551

This is exclusive of £1,500 paid to the Prince of Wales as colonel of the Tenth Hussars, the £1,000 paid to the Duke of Edinburgh as commander in the navy,

and the rental value of the various royal palaces, all of which, together with the sums stated above, make an amount of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in gold.

These figures are, we believe, correctly given; but according to the Liverpool Mercury, they give an incorrect impression of the amount received by the Queen for her private purposes. By an act passed soon after her accession, in which the Queen waives her right to an interest in certain hereditary rates, charges, duties and revenues which by her prerogative she might have claimed, the civil list, *i. e.*, her income, is fixed at £385,000 per annum. This civil list is divided into six classes: Class 1 really represents the amount of money paid to her Majesty for her private use. This amount is £60,000, which is payable in monthly instalments so long as her Majesty lives. Class 2, which appropriates £131,260, is for the payment of the salaries of her Majesty's household. This business is conducted by an official called the paymaster of the household; and when it is considered what a multiplicity of offices there are connected with the court—from the lord of the bedchamber to the page of the back stairs—it can readily be imagined how easily the sum is expended. Class 3 appropriates a still higher sum of £172,400, and is for the expenses of the household. Royal housekeeping and royal parties and balls must be kept up on a royal scale, and any one who has visited the Buckingham Palace mews and the Windsor stables—not to mention the royal kitchen—will not wonder that this sum finds plenty of channels for its disposal.

The amount of class 4 is small, and its purposes are almost entirely charitable. Out of the sum of £13,200, £9,000 is devoted to the payment of what are termed "royal bounty grants" and "special service awards." Grants from the royal bounty fund, which are in the gift of the premier, are generally made to distressed literary men or women, or to the necessitous relations of diseased military or naval officers, or to others who have claims on the government. "Special service" covers extraordinary payments, such, for instance, as the award made to the officer who first landed in England with the Abyssinian dispatches from General Napier. The alms or "Maunday" money, also come from class 4, and to the amount of £2,000 are distributed by the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord Lord High Almoner. A further item of £1,200 is devoted to the payment of pensions to distressed ladies. These pensions, as they fall in through death, are the gift of the wife of the Prime Minister for the time being. Class 5, which consists of the payments made as pensions to deserving literary and scientific progress, or to any that have deserved the gratitude of their country, does not come out of the £385,000, but, by a special clause in the act before referred to, the sum of £1,200 is set apart from the consolidated fund in each year of the sovereign's reign, for this purpose. The civil list pensions now amount to £17,000, after allowing for deaths. Class 6 may be regarded as a sort of reserved fund. The amount of it is £8,040, and it may be used toward meeting a deficiency in any of the other classes.

Still, according to the Press, Queen Victoria manages to lay by something for a rainy day, and now has a private fortune of nearly \$10,000,000.

Louis Napoleon, according to the same authority, costs France \$12,000,000 annually for his private expenses, and is heavily in debt besides.

GENERAL Grant has written the following letter to the Committee having in charge the proposed inauguration ball:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1869.
Thomas L. Tullock, Esq., Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR: Understanding that the Committee, of which you are Secretary, meet this evening for the purpose of arranging for the inauguration ball, I venture to drop you a line to say that if any choice is left to me I would be pleased to see it dispensed with. I do not wish to disarrange any plans made by friends in the matter of ceremonies attending the inauguration, but in this matter it will be agreeable to me if your Committee should agree that the ball is unnecessary. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

A BOARD of officers, to consist of Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox, colonel Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, lieutenant-colonel Eleventh U. S. Infantry, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Franklin, captain Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, will assemble at the Headquarters First Military District of Virginia, on the 1st day of February, 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable to consider applications and recommendations for any of the offices in that State (except the executive State offices at the Capital), for recommendation and report to headquarters, with the view of enabling the commanding general to make a proper selection of competent persons to fill the vacancies now existing. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Stone, first lieutenant Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is appointed recorder of the board.

A GENERAL Court-martial, composed of the following officers, assembled at Goldsboro, North Carolina, on the 12th instant: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Compton, major Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bentzoni, captain Fortieth Infantry; Captain William J. Broatch, Fortieth Infantry; Captain David Schooley, Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Welsh, captain Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Captain F. A. Kendall, first lieutenant Fortieth Infantry; Brevet First Lieutenant Edward Allsworth, second lieutenant Fortieth Infantry. Brevet Captain Walter S. Long, first lieutenant Fortieth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE journalists of Berlin, held a meeting and adopted an address to General Grant, President-elect of the United States, asking him to propose to Congress the passage of a bill establishing an international copyright law between the United States and Germany.

AN EPISODE OF TEXAS LIFE.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's description of the peaceful and happy condition of society in Texas, finds illustration in a report sent to the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District, by Brevet Major Sanger, captain Seventeenth Infantry, describing an attempt made by him to arrest two desperadoes near Woodville, Tyler County, Texas, in accordance with instructions from those Headquarters. With nine mounted men of Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, and an orderly from the Fifteenth Infantry, Major Sanger proceeded, on the 21st of December, to Woodville, where he left two men, whose horses were unable to travel. Hearing that a movement against him was on foot he prepared to anticipate it, and at 3 o'clock the next morning he pushed on, with the remainder of his command, a short distance beyond Woodville, in search of the enemy. On the road he learned that a large party of men had assembled, the night before, and prepared themselves to attack him at Woodville. The result is thus described in his report:

My object was, if possible, to avoid a fight on the road, as the country was densely timbered; very unsuitable for me, and very advantageous for them. My advance came on them when they were at a halt, apparently, and as I afterward learned, forming an ambush. The recognition was mutual. I at once formed line. The desperadoes all had double-barrelled shot guns, six shooters and knives. They moved from the road and took up a position on my right. I moved forward by my left, and just keeping out of range, with my men dismounted leading their horses, turned them, gained the road, and pushed for town. As I was passing I distinctly saw one of them, named Josh Poole, move from tree to tree, endeavoring to draw a steady bead on me. I judged there were fifteen or twenty in their party. When within two miles of town, I passed a deep creek with steep banks, and halted, sent my horses to the rear, intending to give them a volley as they came up, but thinking they might gain another road on my left and running nearly parallel, I abandoned this position and rode rapidly into town, picketed my horses to a clump of trees, fifteen paces from north door of court-house. Laid in six days' supply of provisions, water, and forage; informed the sheriff, B. F. Ross, I had met an armed force on the road, and expected an immediate attack. The county officers moved the records from the building and I commenced barricading. I then sent hasty dispatches to Headquarters and to Captain Ballentine, Fifteenth Infantry, commanding at Livingston, Texas, by freedmen, who went at the risk of their lives.

I had scarcely completed my preparations when I was informed the desperadoes were on the edge of the town. Their exact position I did not know, until later, when I found it was but three hundred yards from the court-house, concealed from my view by an intervening corner of stores. I had men placed at every window, and informed the citizens that any person who made his appearance on the public square armed, would be ordered to advance to the court-house, failing to do so would at once be fired on. About 2 o'clock P. M., same day, a communication was brought me from the hostile party, by a good citizen, who had no connection with them. I enclose a copy with my reply. Nothing followed. I expected an attack during the night, but fortunately that night and the night following was a beautiful clear moonlight. On the morning of the next day, about 8 o'clock A. M., the 24th, I saw a horseman ride into town with a double-barrelled shot gun over his shoulder. I at once levelled pieces on him and ordered him to advance or be fired on. He hesitated, but the inducement was too great to be resisted. I opened my barricade sufficiently to admit him. I asked him what he was doing in town armed. He replied he did not know. He was searched. He had a haversack containing a large amount of buckshot, slugs, caps, powder, a knife, and two days rations of crackers. His shot gun was heavily loaded. These I retained, had his horse equipments brought in, his horse picketted and released him, as I had no place to confine him. The town was then filling up with men, who stacked their arms at their camp and then came in. The excitement began to increase. I was waited on by several citizens, who desired me to give up the horse. I replied if the young man could give me satisfactory explanation I would, otherwise I should retain the property on behalf of the Government.

About 3 o'clock P. M., same day, two citizens named Dr. Whitehead and a Major McKee, desired to see me. I admitted them, they urgently desired me to give up the horse, that if I would they could keep the collision down. Major McKee said that "honorable terms for both parties was all they desired." I listened very calmly and cautiously and then made the same reply as before, adding I cared too much for the honor of the Army to even listen to any demands made by an armed band of ruffians. Dr. Whitehead then rose and said: Very well, sir, in one hour you will be attacked by upward of fifty men and the building burned, but I wish you to understand we are not implicated. I then made what little preparation I could to guard against this contingency. The building was of wood, raised a foot and a half or more from the ground, situated in the middle of the square of about one hundred yards. Citizens closed their doors and began to guard against the expected flames. The attack was not made during the night.

On the morning of the 25th ult. Captain Ballentine arrived with four men. It was reported it was the advance of a force of sixty men. Captain Ballentine received my dispatch the previous afternoon, and by the most energetic efforts secured horses for his men and rode late in the night. His arrival and prompt assistance put an end to the affair. That night he accompanied me out to Frank Steele's store, arriving there about morning. Steele escaped through a rear window, scantily clothed. Lieutenant Davidson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, arrived on Tuesday evening with twenty-four men,

after an extraordinary ride from Jefferson, Texas, in seventy-two hours. With our united forces we moved about 2 o'clock A. M., the next morning, and rode through the country, without meeting any of the party. The leaders in this movement were the men I was to arrest, viz.: W. A. Steele and George W. Kirkwood.

The civil authorities of Tyler County behaved in the most pusillanimous manner, not one offered to assist me. The sheriff, B. F. Ross, visited them several times at their camps. Not one of them can take the required oath of office, and with one or two exceptions, would have seen myself and little party roasted before their eyes. The citizens of the town of Woodville took no part in the movement, and are in no way implicated. The movement was confined to one section of the county, noted for its desperate characters and open hostility to the Government. It was in the midst of this settlement, in September last, that a "minister of the gospel" endeavored to prove to his enlightened and refined audience, that the devil was a Radical and Jesus Christ a Ku Klux.

The following is the correspondence referred to in the report:

NEAR WOODVILLE, TEX., December 22, 1868.

To L. H. Sanger, Major Commanding U. S. Troops in Woodville.

We, the undersigned citizens of Tyler County, Texas, desire to assure the commanding officer of their peaceable intentions toward the U. S. troops of this place, and that they have no wish to be the aggressive party, and that if they can be assured that they will not be molested in attending to their usual and ordinary business they will disperse; otherwise they will stand on the defensive to the last extremity.

(Signed) W. A. STEELE,
G. W. KIRKWOOD,
And many other citizens of Tyler County, Tex.

COURT-HOUSE, WOODVILLE, TEX., December 22, 1868.

W. A. Steele and G. W. Kirkwood, citizens of Tyler County, in the vicinity.

I am under orders from the headquarters of this Military District to arrest you two scoundrels. As a U. S. Army officer I have no reply to make to your most impudent communication.

(Signed) L. H. SANGER,
Captain Seventeenth Infantry and Brevet Major U. S. Army.

PUNCH TO GENERAL GRANT.

The volume of "Punch" for 1869 is inscribed to General Grant in the following address, which is introduced by a wood-cut representing Mr. Punch grasping the hand of a soldier who looks far more like the English Havelock than the American Grant:

"Mr. President-elect, Ulysses Grant, of the United States of America, I congratulate you, sir, and the great American Nation, upon your election to the throne of King George Washington, and, in this goblet of driest champagne, I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy reign," said Mr. Punch.

"Festive cuss!" said General Grant, smiling.

"Your name, my Ulysses," said Mr. Punch, pensively, "appears to me to be of good augury for yourself and country."

"Defy omens."

"Man of brevity (which is the soul of wit), not to say of silence (which is golden), you are right."

And I, too, hold her General's blade
Columbia's omen and her aid.

Nathless, Odysseus, a pleasing coincidence meriteth notice. There be points in the history of your classic namesake which a West-Point man will recall, and which somewhat adumbrate your own history."

"State 'em."

"Sir, thus. You did not desire to be employed in war, but like the King of Ithaca, when engaged, you showed the utmost sagacity, activity, and valor."

"Too brown to blush."

"There is no need. Nextly, happier than some heroes, you were universally applauded by your countrymen, and rewarded with the arms of Achilles; that is, the most exalted military honor in the nation's gift."

"Good again!"

"Ulysses, sir, was famous in connection with the horse. He valiantly carried away the horses of Rhesus, and he invented the horse that took Troy. I think, sir, that you are a great authority in the matter of horses."

"Health, old hoss!"

"Thanks. Then, sir, in steering for the wished-for shore, I find that you stopped your ears to all Siren blandishment, did your best to prevent wind-bags from blowing your vessel wrong, and escaped safely from republican Scylla and democratic Charybdis."

"Classic cuss!"

"Again, sir, I find in your peculiarly wise dealing with the shoals of hungry beggars for office, the antitype of Ulysses smashing the suitors."

"Blow 'em!"

"Further, sir, you have given a lesson to the Cyclops, or one-eyed people, who can see but one side of a question, and forget that a King, or President, must rule for all. That lesson was given by a hot pole, and there was never a hotter poll than at your election."

"Playful cuss!"

"But, sir, your greatest similitude, save one, is in the fact, that like the Ithacan, your namesake, you, inspired by Minerva, goddess of Wisdom, 'resolved to give peace to the Tribes.'"

"Tot up."

"Yes, sir, for here is your last and grandest similitude. Equally with Ulysses inspired by supernatural wisdom, you secretly departed for a gloomy region,

Where, in a lonely land, and gloomy cells,
The dusky nation of Britannia dwells.
The sun ne'er views the uncomfortable seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats.
Unhappy race whom endless night invades,
Clouds the dull air and wraps them round with shades.

"In the dark, now. Where's that?"

"Here," said Mr. Punch, mildly and forgivingly. "Is not that the view taken by you Americans, and by the French, whom you adore so, of the mental and physical condition of this rotten little old island?"

"We have fools. Haven't you?"

"Many, thanks be to the Parcae, or how should the wise live? Well, sir, you repudiate the description, but you accept the fact that you made a secret and mystic journey to consult Tiresias, the most profoundly wise

creature in all creation, upon your future course. Tiresias, I need hardly add," said Mr. Punch, modestly, "is myself."

"By Jove," said the president-elect, jumping up, clasping his venerable friend's hand with one of his own hands, and raising high the goblet with the other, "you are Tiresias, and your baton is the staff which was given him by Minerva, when he lost his eyes for—"

"Never mind about that," said Mr. Punch. "I have not lost mine, and if you have studied my works, you will know that my peculiar gift is that I never see anything which true reverence forbids me to see."

"Right, Mr. Punch, and I would that all censors were as conscientious. I glory to know you, sir. I came by the cable, and I shall return the same way, for I cannot be bored with passenger chatter. I came to ask a favor."

"If possible, it is done. If impossible, it shall be done. That's the way to answer Queens and Presidents. Speak, Ulysses?"

"Firstly, however, I want you to say something civil for me to John Bull. Say that I have some more of that difficult steering to do, and that I may not at present see fit to express for him all the good feeling I entertain. But my watchword is 'Peace,' and Mr. Reverdy Johnson does but amplify the sentiments all really good Americans have for you. In my name, if you'll be so good, return John Bull best wishes for a Happy Christmas, but give him a finger only, until—you comprehend? And now, old man, give me your Fifty-fifth Volume."

"I foresaw your wish. It is here inscribed—Tiresias to Ulysses."

Perhaps they didn't quaff and fume until a late hour.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cheyenne *Star* grows enthusiastic upon the subject of a military hop which he attended at Fort D. A. Russell, three miles from Cheyenne. He thus describes it: We were ushered into a room some fifty feet long by forty wide, draped overhead and on the walls with flags. Infantry battle-flags and cavalry guidons were intermingled and tastefully grouped on the walls. Eagles, shields, swords, and wreaths, made of evergreen, were hung up in various parts of the hall. In one corner was a stack of bright new muskets, and in the other a pile of sabres. The floor was covered with new canvass, and the place brilliantly lighted up with chandeliers. The fine post band furnished delightful music, and the officers were gorgeous in gold lace, brass buttons and epaulets. Among the guests who did honor to the occasion, we noticed Lieutenant Thompson and wife, from Fort Saunders, and also Major Sheetz, both of the Thirtieth United States Infantry. From Fort Sedgwick, Colonel A. Mills and wife, and Lieutenant Ebslein. From McPherson, Lieutenant Peale, accompanied by Mrs. Kane, en route to New Mexico. From Cheyenne, Mr. and Mrs. Barroll, Mr. P. Wilson, and Mrs. Laffin, also Mr. C. Sherman. The ladies at the post were attired in handsome costume, and gotten up specially for the occasion. The most notable were Mrs. Captain De Wees, attired in a beautiful pink dress; Mrs. General Brisbin wore a satin bodice; Mrs. Belden was dressed in blue; Miss Andrews, a white muslin with pink ribbons; Mrs. Todd, rich dress and green trimmings; Mrs. Doane, white tarlatan, etc.; Mrs. Captain Wells, black silk, etc.; Mrs. Tompkins, a white satin; Mrs. Captain Mills, a bride, was easily distinguished and much admired; Mrs. Barroll wore a black satin dress, and looked in good taste, as also Mrs. Laffin, who had on a heavy dress. Mrs. Major Woolsey was attired in a superb black velvet; Mrs. Carling in white; Miss Mary Brent appeared as "Undine." The supper was gotten up at great expense, and many luxuries from the East not only adorned the table, but gave zest to the hilarity of the happy couples who surrounded the table and stowed away all manner of good things.

GENERAL J. Bankhead Magruder, C. S. Army, recently delivered a lecture in Baltimore on "Maximilian and Carlotta." He was in the civil service of the Emperor for a year or more after the suppression of our Rebellion. After reviewing the causes of the Mexican invasion, he asserted that Maximilian had an eye single to the national existence of Mexico, and never yielded to the prejudices of any faction. He was favored and respected by all truly patriotic classes in the country. Personally, the Austrian prince was a truly noble man. He had a strong ambition to do good, and left Vienna in company with his beautiful wife, bearing the good will of all Europe. When General Magruder first met him in the City of Mexico, he saw more firmness and strength in his face than he had expected to find. He spoke of our war as one upon which the world looked agast, and expressed sympathy with the "lost cause." He believed, however, that no government could exist in Mexico without the good will of the United States. His policy, therefore, was that of peace. Maximilian was an American in feeling, and he encouraged Americans in every way. He turned his attention to improving the condition of the people, encouraged schools, railroads, etc., and contributed large sums of money for the establishment of lines of vessels between Mexico and the United States. He was strongly in favor of the United States system of immigration. He was also favorable to the public land system of this country, and organized a land department similar to that of the United States. The present condition of Carlotta, General Magruder claims, is entirely owing to poison administered by a Mexican woman.

WILLIAM Alexander Louis Stephen Hamilton Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, Marquis of Douglas, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Earl of Arran, Earl of Lanark, Baron Hamilton, Baron of Avon, Polmont, Machauslure and Innerdale, Baron of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton, aged twenty-three, has been getting drunk in Paris and beating people over the head with a loaded cane, for which exploits the police recently took him in charge.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, the 23d inst. The battalion, composed of Companies C, D, E, F and K, was divided into five commands, with a frontage of fourteen files. Colonel Urban was in command; the lieutenant-colonel and adjutant being also present. The adjutant, at the formation, turned over the battalion, at "support arms," to the colonel; all the commandants of the companies being on the line of officers, instead of on the right and left of their companies. Before commencing the drill, Colonel Urban made a short address to the men, stating that as this was their first battalion drill of the season he thought it necessary to caution them about being prompt in attendance, and also of paying the strictest attention to their instructors. The battalion was then practised in the school of the battalion, Upton's Tactics; but notwithstanding the colonel's caution the men displayed the greatest unsteadiness, which the commandants of the companies and the file closers should have promptly checked. The proper distances were not preserved; the left guides of every company marched in the rear, instead of the rank of file closers, and remained on the left of the company when in line-of-battle. Other serious errors were committed during the evening, and the colonel was at times quite at fault in giving his orders. The Twenty-eighth regiment is composed entirely of Germans, who, by the way, furnish some of the best material we have in our National Guard. In the case of this regiment, they seem willing to be taught, and the officers are at fault if the men are not well posted in their duties. There is excuse for some of the errors committed at this drill, as it was the first battalion drill of the regiment for this season, and the regiment is very much scattered, some companies being stationed at East New York, others in the Eastern and Western Districts of Brooklyn; so that their opportunities for battalion or even division drills are few. But the men exhibit a willingness to come out in force on the occasion of battalion drills at the arsenal, and all that is wanted to make the regiment a good one is proper attention to duties on the part of the officers. This regiment will soon have a fine armory for their use. The one now being built in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, which we have described heretofore, will give them a fine chance for exercise, and we look forward to the time when we shall see the Twenty-eighth regiment among the best in the division. This is the first drill we ever witnessed of the regiment, and hope to be able to make a more favorable report at the next drill of this wing. The left wing drill at the arsenal on Friday, the 5th of February.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The first annual ball of this regiment, Colonel John H. Budke, took place at the Central Hall, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, January 26th. The German population of our crowded city have looked forward to this ball with anticipations of the most extreme pleasure, and from the appearance of the ball-room on the evening in question we have no doubt of the realization of these anticipations by all fortunate enough to be present. The Germans are not surpassed by any nation in their capacity for sociability, as this ball abundantly showed.

Colonel John H. Budke was the manager of the whole affair, ably assisted by committees composed of the officers of the regiment. Major Schmale was chairman of the committee of arrangements; Major Sauer, of the reception committee, and Captain Schacht of the floor committee. Among the guests were Brigadier-General Burger, Second brigade; Brigadier-General Postly and staff, Cavalry brigade; Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix and Brevet Colonel Beattie, of the Third Infantry; Colonel Brinker and Majors Madden and Schultz, of the First Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Delhi, Captain Heubner and Lieutenant Hoozle, of the First Artillery; Major Durkin, of General Postley's staff; Judge Quinn, Second District Court, and others. A very large and handsomely framed picture of the field and staff of the Third regiment—twelve officers in all—was presented to Colonel Budke by the officers of his regiment on the night of the ball, which little incident formed one of the many pleasing features of the evening. The order of dancing, given to the ladies, was in the shape of a handsome little cartridge box, with a figure 3 on the cover. The number of dances were twenty-four, and although we did not stop, still we should presume the affair lasted till near day-light.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The following elections are announced in this regiment: Chas. S. Glover, Jr., as captain of Company D, vice Shaw, resigned; Thomas H. Redway, as first lieutenant of Company A, vice Hart, resigned; Charles H. Leland, as first lieutenant of Company G, vice Starr, declined; Hamlet Hart, as second lieutenant of Company A, vice Sharpe, resigned; De Witt C. Ward, as second lieutenant of Company D, vice Glover, promoted. Details.—Frederick H. Drew, as right general guide, vice Cary, promoted; Albert E. Scott, as left general guide, vice Drew, promoted. Commanding officers of companies C, E, D and H will forward to these headquarters on or before the 28th inst., the descriptive books of their respective companies. The last muster roll of Company D, will be forwarded with its descriptive book. The attention of commandants of companies is called to paragraph 17, General Orders No. 18, General Headquarters, under date July 29, 1863, and promulgated through General Orders No. 9, these headquarters, under date September 7, 1863, relative to duties of company quartermaster sergeants. Company quartermaster sergeants will report to the regimental quartermaster sergeant for particular instructions, previous to the drills ordered for the 28th and 9th inst., and be prepared to make full and complete reports to the regimental quartermaster on or before February 1, 1869.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—An invitation ball was given by Troop C, of this regiment, Captain Francis Reiss commanding, at the National Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Thursday evening, January 21st. The evening selected was a fine one, and the rooms were well filled. Captain Reiss, with the assistance of Lieutenants Dellert and Wilbers, First Sergeant Hulle and others, were untiring in their efforts to please, and make the affair agreeable to all. Among the guests were Colonel Brinker, Lieutenant-Colonel Itner, Major Madden, Captains Keller, Hartmann and Fischer, Lieutenants Fleisch, Hauser and O. Itner. Troop D, of this regiment, will hold their annual ball at the National Assembly Rooms, Forty-fourth street, on the 3d of February next.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At an election for non-commissioned officers to fill vacancies, held at the armory of Company F, Seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., on Tuesday evening, January 19th, the following were elected: Corporal J. H. Harrison, sergeant, in place of W. H. Fernald, resigned; Private H. W. Hendricks, corporal, in place of W. W. Kip, resigned; Private W. W. Rossiter, corporal, in place of J. H. Harrison, promoted. At a recent election, John F.

Suydam was unanimously elected treasurer, and Richard F. Coolidge, secretary. Sergeant William H. Fernald and Corporal William W. Kip having resigned their warrants, their resignations have been accepted.

THE FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY assembled at the State Arsenal, on Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., for battalion drill and dress parade; Colonel Teller in command. Lieutenant-Colonel Delhi and Adjutant Wright were also present and assisted. Among the spectators were Adjutant-General Townsend, of Governor Hoffman's staff; Brigadier-General Burger and staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenbury, of the Thirty-seventh regiment. The honors of a marching salute were paid Adjutant-General Townsend, after the regiment had been reviewed by General Burger. After the dismissal of the regiment the officers invited the guests to a supper, spread at Munz-meyer's Hall, in West Thirty-second street. The second annual ball of Battery K, of this regiment, Captain John N. Heubner, will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, on Wednesday, February 3, 1869.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Company A will hold an election for first lieutenant, and to fill other vacancies that may occur, on Monday evening, February 1st, at 7½ o'clock, at the armory, corner of Fourth street and Broadway. The company will assemble at the arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, pursuant to Regimental Orders No. 1, for drill and instruction, on the evenings of Wednesday, January 27th, Wednesday, February 24th, and Wednesday, March 24th.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Nothing definite has transpired in regard to the talked of transfer of Company E, of this regiment, to the Twenty-second. Some of the members of the company take objection to our remarks in a late number in regard to the motive of the company in asking for this transfer. They state that we were in error, when we attributed their motive to the want of proper support from the companies of the regiment at their recent exhibition drill, and that their object is to obtain better accommodations in every way in the Twenty-second regiment, and a number of other causes. It strikes us rather strange that we never heard of these complaints prior to the exhibition drill, or that the armory accommodations of the Twelfth were not up to the standard; but still we may have been in error, and we hope the rumor to which we referred is without foundation. It would redound to the credit of the company and in fact to the whole regiment to resist this tendency to division.

FIRST INFANTRY.—At a meeting of Company G, First Infantry N. G. S. N. Y. (Hawkins Zouaves), held on the 20th inst., in compliance with Special Orders No. 1, dated January 2, 1869, Sergeant J. C. Julius Langbein was unanimously elected second lieutenant, vice Cator, resigned. A correspondent sends us the following brief sketch of Lieutenant Langbein:

In May, 1861, when only fourteen years of age, he enlisted as a drummer in Company B, of the old Ninth New York Volunteers, commonly known as the Hawkins Zouaves, and served with distinction in that command until its muster out. For personal bravery and daring at the battle of Camden or South Mills, N. C., he received honorable mention in the official reports, and a furlough of twenty days. On his return to the field, and during the terrible battle of Antietam he had a horse shot under him while charging the famous stone bridge with the Third division of the old Ninth Corps. He was in every engagement in which his regiment participated, from Roanoke to Suffolk; and by his untiring energy, gentlemanly deportment and soldierly conduct, gained the personal friendship and esteem of General Burnside, as well as of every officer in the Ninth Corps. He was the pet and pride of his regiment, and the veterans of the old Ninth will long remember "Jennie," the sobriquet by which he was known. Lieutenant Langbein was in May last admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor-at-law.

E. C. T.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—An order has been issued by Colonel B. W. Robeson, commanding this regiment, dated headquarters, Utica, January 9th, directing that, in compliance with Special Orders No. 313, current series, 1868, from General Headquarters, the First battalion, Twenty-first brigade N. G., will hereafter be designated and known as the Twenty-sixth regiment Infantry N. G. S. N. Y. A board of examination is appointed for determining the fitness and general qualifications of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Colonel B. W. Robeson, Captains E. O. Jones and John P. Kelly. That none but competent soldiers be permitted to hold the important position of non-commissioned officers, it is ordered that the non-commissioned officers of the following companies of this command appear before the said board of examination, at the regimental armory in Utica, at 8 p. m. on the following evenings: Company A, Monday, January 25th; Company B, Tuesday, January 26th; Company C, Wednesday, January 27th; Company D, Thursday, January 28th; non-commissioned staff, Friday, January 29th.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—At the annual election of the Board of Officers of this regiment, held at the armory on Monday evening, the 25th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Adjutant Philip F. Smith, secretary, re-elected; Captain Henry Scharch, treasurer; Surgeon William Thurman, Captain Henry Hamann and Lieutenant Hufnagel, finance committee; Captains L. G. Theodore Bruer, Henry Kloeber and Lieutenant Jacob Eidt, armory committee; Lieutenant Gustavus Wellenkamp, delegate to the Life Insurance Association of the regiment for three years. A vote of thanks was tendered to Adjutant Smith, Captain John E. Meyer, the retiring treasurer, and also to Captain Bruer, as chairman of the armory committee, for their faithful services rendered to the regiment during last year.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—We understand that this regiment propose adopting a full dress uniform. The regiment will give a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, on the 26th February, in aid of Sergeant Michael Ward, who lost an arm during the war, and is now in indigent circumstances.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The reception of the "Brooklyn City Guard," Company G, of this regiment, was held on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at the Assembly Room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and we have seldom attended a more *recherche* or enjoyable affair. The room was handsomely decorated with bunting artistically arranged in festoons and streamers, the music platform, which was erected on the southern side of the room, being particularly noticeable for the taste displayed in the arrangement of flags, stacks of arms, and other military insignia; the whole contrasting pleasantly with the elegant costumes of the ladies, and the brilliant dress uniforms of the officers and members present. The evening's entertainment, which, as a matter of course, consisted of dancing, commenced at shortly after 9 o'clock, at which time the floor of the room was comfortably filled with the merry dancers. Thus the evening was joyously opened, and the "light fantastic" continued, whose only interruption was the appearance, at the tenth dance, of a number of "sable personages" bearing choice refreshments,

which were distributed among the guests. This was a pleasing incident of the evening, and, as the merry parties congregated in groups around the room for the discussion of the viands, nothing could have looked more social or homelike.

At the conclusion of the feast dancing was again resumed, and at about 2 o'clock the final "galop" closed the pleasant entertainment of the old City Guard. The "*fille du regiment*" was present, most tastefully dressed and, attracted considerable notice. Noticeable among those present were Brevet Major-General Jourdan, Lieutenant-Colonel Dakin and Major Masor, of the Thirteenth Infantry; Colonel Ward, of the Twenty-third Infantry; ex-Colonel Woodward ex-Captain Thorne, the old commandant of the company; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, of General Meserole's staff, and a host of others. The committees were ever attentive to their duties; invited guests receiving particular attention—a special cloak-room being provided for them, which is as it should be in all affairs of this nature. The officers of the company are—Captain, E. S. Daniel; First Lieutenant, William Barnett; Second Lieutenant, J. Oscar Vonte. This company understands its duty in the drill room as well as on social occasions.

COMPANY BALLE.—The annual invitation soiree of Company E, Captain Thomas F. Gilroy, took place at the regimental armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets, on Tuesday evening, January 26th, and was a decided success. The armory was very handsomely as well as tastefully decorated, and the music was furnished by the regimental band. All of the officers of the regiment were present; among whom we noticed Colonel Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major Appleton, Captains Pemberthy, Greene and Kennedy, and Lieutenants Joel, Miller, Burke and Anderson. Captain Gilroy himself was at the head of the committee, and with his kind hospitality made the guests feel quite at home. The regular annual ball of Company C, Sixth regiment, Captain Nonnenbacher, took place at the regimental armory in Centre street, near Grand, on Tuesday evening, January 26th. The drill room was well filled with merry dancers, among whom, here and there, the gay uniform of officers of the regiment was conspicuous; among these we noticed Captains Max Zenn, Miller and Hubschmann, Lieutenants Shenfield and Schon, also Assistant Adjutant Gans and others. The regimental band was in attendance. Captain Nonnenbacher, with the assistance of Lieutenants Kleist and Haug, did the honors on this occasion. The thirty-fifth annual ball of Company D, Sixth regiment, Captain George Hubschmann, will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, Nos. 103 to 107 Elizabeth street, on Monday evening, February 1st. A social surprise was given to Drum-Major Andrew Mulhern and his corps of drummers belonging to the Thirty-seventh regiment, on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. Not being able to procure the armory the entire party adjourned to Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-third street, where the never-tiring dancers kept the affair till the wee sma' hours. The manager of the affair was J. P. Hunt, Jr., assisted by Robert A. Greacen, De Wilton H. Lucas, Mrs. M. Louisa Mulhern, and Mrs. Selina Ranney. Company K, Eleventh regiment, Captain Edward Genzel, held their eleventh annual ball on Monday evening, the 25th inst., at Millemann's Hall in Seventh avenue. The ball room was handsomely decorated, and was well filled. The regimental band furnished the music. Among the guests we noticed Colonel Lux, of the Eleventh regiment; Captains Heubner and Schilling, and Lieutenants Fuchs, Myer and Goetz, of the First Artillery; Captain Kuntz and Lieutenant Hauser, of the First Cavalry, and Captain Marrer, of the Fifty-fifth Infantry. We have to thank Captain Genzel and Lieutenants Richter and Vogel for the attention shown to our representative.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—It is probably not generally known that this regiment still retains a prize received several years ago from the State Military Association for being the best drilled regiment in the State. It is not one of those small medals which are generally worn in the breast, but a large medal, surmounted by a cross bar, from which is suspended six horse tails alternating red, white and blue in color. Resting on the bar is a spread eagle, and the whole emblem is handsomely mounted on a staff, and was intended to have been carried after the manner of a standard; but it has been found to be too heavy for one man to carry a long distance, so the regiment has never had the pleasure of exhibiting it on public parade many times. It is now in the hands of ex-Quartermaster Roosevelt, and will probably be placed among the archives of the regiment when the regiment procures the armory it is rumored they are about getting. The arrangements for the grand reception to be given in honor of Washington's Birthday, at the Academy, are progressing rapidly. The regimental band on this occasion will be augmented to the mammoth proportions of one hundred and twenty-five pieces for promenading from 8 to 10 o'clock; the orchestra will then be divided for dancing and promenading from 7 o'clock p. m. until 1 o'clock a. m. The music for dancing will consist of ninety pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Lander, and the promenading music of thirty-five pieces, under Prof. Downing. The arrangement of music is most excellent. In the first portion of the programme the entire opera of "Barbe Bleue" will be performed. A novelty in the order of dancing is also to be introduced, but we will leave the curiosity awakened in regard to it to satisfy itself hereafter, only saying that it is expected to eclipse anything in its line which has yet appeared.

COMPANY I, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This fine company, (National Greys) Captain John H. French, held its third annual invitation ball on Monday evening, the 25th instant, at Apollo Hall. It was not only one of the most select affairs of the season, but was in advance of any of its previous entertainments. The Apollo Hall is well suited for affairs of this character: elaborate decorations were entirely avoided, the room being simply ornamented with the regimental flags and guidons hung over the galleries. At one end of the room were erected stacks of arms, drums and knapsacks, very uniquely arranged. Two full orchestras were stationed on either side of the galleries. The music for promenading being furnished by the Twelfth regiment band, under Professor Otto, and the quadrille music by the Seventh regiment band, under Professor Wernig both vying with each other in the perfection of their performance, and both alike receiving compliments from the numerous assemblage on the floor. The display of toilets was equal or superior to anything we have witnessed this season, even at the Academy of Music balls and others, where elaborate display was expected. The reunions of this are always anticipated with pleasure and invitations are much sought after. On this occasion the full dress uniform adopted by the regiment made its debut. Its neatness contrasted favorably with the innumerable uniforms of members of other regiments present. At about 10 o'clock there must have been some two thousand guests on the floor, enjoying the inviting dance, or promenading and listening to the enchanting strains from Offenbach's choice operas. Thus pleasantly employed, the evening and the night passed so wittily that the guests heard with surprise the tolling of "five

o'clock in the morning" and bid adieu to friends, departed for home with the pleasantest remembrance of the third annual ball of Company J, Twelfth regiment. The management of the committees having this pleasant affair in charge was excellent. The executive committee, Lieutenant Henry B. Wilson, chairman, attended faithfully to details; and every courtesy and attention were shown by Captain John H. French and Lieutenant Jno. E. Dowley, as chairman of the floor and reception committees. Everything worked so smoothly that we sincerely think they have been drilling for the "championship" in this line. The "Batchelor field" of the regiment were present, also Adjutant Murphy, arrayed in full dress uniform, with many fancy decorations, Commissary Riker, Captains McGowan, Teets and McAfee, and many others of the regiment. Brevet Brigadier-General Jones, U. S. Volunteers; Captain Meeker, U. S. Marines; Brevet Colonel Van Wyte, of the Ninth Infantry; Lieutenant Fulton, of the Twenty-third Infantry, and the omnipresent Sergeant Slater, now "in or out" of the Ninth Infantry. The programme of dancing for the ladies was in the form of an oval shaped fan, very unique and beautiful in style. Private Thos. Wilson of this company has been appointed color sergeant, vice Bliss, reduced to the ranks, at his own request.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—This regiment, appreciating the services rendered by Brigadier-General Burger, Second brigade; Brigadier-General Seebach, Governor's staff, and Mr. O. Ottendorfer, of the *Staats Zeitung*, in preventing their transfer to the Cavalry brigade, assembled at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, the 21st inst., to do them honor.

The line being formed, it was reviewed by General Burger, accompanied by his staff, which was followed by a dress parade; at the close of which Adjutant Wright read to the line the order just received from Albany, revoking the order of December 22, 1868, transferring the regiment to the Cavalry brigade; it being received with shouts of applause, which terminated in three hearty cheers for Adjutant-General Townsend, who being present responded to the compliment paid him. Cheers were given for Generals Burger and Seebach, Mr. Ottendorfer, and the brigade staff. The regiment being dismissed, the officers, headed by the regimental band, escorted their guests to the hall in Thirty-second street, where was spread a collation, at which a speech was made by Adjutant-General Townsend, who expressed himself well pleased with the appearance of the regiment, and was satisfied that it must be a live organization which manifested such interest in any attempted change of its character or position in the First division. Short addresses were also made by General Burger, Colonel Teller, Mr. Ottendorfer, Adjutant Wright.

The whole affair was very successful, reflecting much credit upon the committee, consisting of Major O'Grady, Captains Klein, Keim, Leuts, Hoelzie, Walsh and Meyer.

We were pleased to see the field and staff appear upon this occasion in their newly adopted shakos, which are a decided improvement on the slouch felt hat formerly worn.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Company B gave their thirty-second annual invitation ball, on Wednesday evening, January 27th, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery. Captain Henry Kloeber, commanding the company, Adjutant Philip F. Smith and Lieutenants Zebisch and Ulrich, were on the committee of reception, and with their usual hospitality, entertained their guests in such a manner as to leave a lasting remembrance of the ball. Among the guests we noticed Colonel Meyer, Captains Lausen and Hamann, and Lieutenant Wellenkump, of the Fifth regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Delhi, of the First regiment Artillery, Captain Wierter, of the Ninety-sixth regiment and Captain Rassaig and Lieutenant Barthman, of the First regiment Infantry. Altogether the affair was a success and continued throughout the night.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—The anniversary of Company H, Captain Max. Zenn, commanding, will be celebrated at the regimental armory, on Tuesday, February 23.

NINTH REGIMENT.—The affairs in this regiment have been remarkably quiet since the grand ball given on the 5th inst. Division drill will take place early next month, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Braine and Major Seward. These drills will be followed by battalion drills, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox, colonel commanding this regiment. The members of the regiment have nearly all procured their full dress uniforms, and at the spring parade will make a very handsome turn-out.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—An election will take place this (Saturday) evening at the regimental armory, to fill the vacancy that has existed for some time past of colonel, vice Colonel Post, resigned, and other vacancies that may naturally occur. We presume it is a foregone conclusion that Lieutenant-Colonel Remmey will be elected colonel, and that Major Porter will receive the vote for lieutenant-colonel.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Varian, commanding this brigade, has or is about issuing an order with reference to the issuing of commissions by the commander-in-chief to officers in his brigade, in accordance with paragraph 55 of the Military Code of the State.

BATTALION WASHINGTON GREYS.—Squadron B, of this battalion, will hold their first annual ball on Thursday evening, February 18th, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. As this is the first ball of this squadron every possible endeavor will be made to make it successful. The announcement will be found in our advertising columns.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—The new uniforms of this regiment, now being made by Messrs. J. M. Varian & Son, 70 and 72 Bowery, are of a very showy style, similar to that worn by the Seventh regiment, before adopting their present full dress, and consist of a cadet grey chasseur jacket with scarlet trimmings; pants of same material, made full, having a scarlet stripe down the side. Field officers wearing the gold stripe down the side of the pants, and line officers gold cord. Officers will wear grey, and gold epaulettes; privates, grey and red. Non-commissioned staff are to have gold chevrons, and the field and staff will wear sky-blue capes. The members of the regiment have been very prompt in ordering their uniforms.

Mr. Tweed has presented a bill in the New York Legislature authorizing the field officers of the Seventh regiment to select as a site for an armory the north half of the property known as Reservoir square, situated between Forty-second and Fortieth streets, Sixth avenue, and the Croton Aqueduct; also authorizing the field officers of the Seventy-first regiment the south half of said Reservoir square. The commissioners of the sinking fund are to set apart this land for the use of these two regiments.

In the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, Alderman Guich recently introduced a resolution, which was adopted, pointing out the injustice of the working of the new military law in large cities, and asking

ing the Legislature to amend the law in regard to Brooklyn, so far as regarded the cumbersome and expensive mode of collecting the money imposed by the act, the effect of which was to cost this city nearly as much as the total amount collected.

OTHER STATES.

MAJOR JONES, high constable, has been commissioned as major on the staff of Major-General Butler, Massachusetts Militia, and assigned to the post of inspector of artillery.

MAJOR COREY, of the Third regiment, Connecticut Militia, has received the tender of the position of brigade inspector, from Brigadier-General Bunnell, of the First brigade.

THE AMERICAN GUARD, of Philadelphia, Company A, have elected the following officers for the term of two years: Captain, Adam Erford, late captain U. S. Volunteers; First Lieutenant, Thomas Kelley, late sergeant U. S. Volunteers; Second Lieutenant, Michael Patten, late U. S. Marine Corps. The company have fitted up a neat armory at the north-west corner of Franklin and Poplar streets, where drills will take place twice a week.

THE GOVERNOR of Massachusetts in his annual message says: "The number of enrolled militia, as appears by returns from the adjutant-general's office, is one hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-seven men, an increase of six thousand six hundred and eighty-two over last year. The number of active militia present at the last fall encampment was five thousand two hundred and fifty-eight. I am informed by those in official attendance that the whole force fully sustained its previous high character for soldierly appearance and drill. The annual cost of our militia is not far from \$150,000. Though that is a considerable sum, it is my belief that the people of the State will generally submit to any taxation to keep the force in its present excellent condition. The valuable service rendered by our militia at the breaking out of the rebellion is still fresh in the memories of the people, and they will be slow to sanction any reduction of the force which will diminish its efficiency."

GOVERNOR RANDOLPH in his inaugural address at Trenton, on Tuesday last, paid the following tribute to the soldiers of New Jersey in the late war:

The militia system of the State will require your attention to some extent. The conceded superiority of the New Jersey troops in many a contest during the late war, next to an innate heroism, came largely from a greater or less knowledge of military law and life. This knowledge should be transmitted as part of the inheritance of a people meaning to be free. Our State was among the first to provide for the families of those who imperiled their lives for the defence of the Union. We owe to the men who sustained our reputation upon many a hard-fought field a lasting obligation, and to such of them as have been maimed or broken in health, and to the children of such as lost their lives and are yet of insufficient age to provide for themselves, we should, through existing hospitals and homes, afford them adequate shelter and support in their exigencies. Humanity and justice will ever demand the recognition of such claims from the State. Government cannot afford to be unjust to its defenders.

FROM THE HARTFORD EVENING POST we learn that the Veteran Association of the Hartford City Guard held its second annual reunion on Wednesday evening, 13th inst. The following were elected officers for the coming year: President, J. H. Burnham; Vice-President, C. H. Proutie; Secretary, L. A. Barbour; Treasurer, W. H. Gross; Historian, S. A. Hubbard; Executive Committee, C. A. Jewell, C. G. Day, D. M. Bryant, Jr. The secretaryship was first tendered to Captain John K. Williams, who declined it. At 9 o'clock the members adjourned to the Albany House, where a splendid dinner was in waiting, and which, with the accompanying music and the subsequent speeches, songs, and social intercourse happily occupied the hours till early in the morning. After dinner the reports of the secretary, J. G. Rathbun, and the treasurer, L. A. Dickinson, were read, the former embodying many letters from absent members, and after the address of welcome from the president, George P. Bissell, the historian, S. P. Conner, read the history. Then the newly-elected officers were called out and made pleasant and appropriate speeches, followed by other addresses and a poem by Charles E. Gilbert. A committee, consisting of John H. Burnham, Frank W. Cheney, and John S. Ives, was appointed to devise means whereby the veterans may be an assistance to the active organization commanded by Captain White, and promote its welfare and efficiency. One death has occurred during the past year among the veterans—Captain Alfred A. Dickerson, late of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers. Votes of thanks to the retiring officers were passed. The exercises closed with the singing of an original song to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, composed by Mr. S. A. Hubbard, and by nine rousing cheers.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.—The Boston Advertiser tells us that a parade of Company D took place on the evening of the 20th inst. for the purpose of receiving the guidons awarded to them at a recent fair at Horticultural Hall. At 7½ o'clock the company, under command of Captain Burgess, Lieutenants Thomas and Fish, left their armory, in Elliot square, and marched to the Norfolk House and took under escort old officers and past members of the company, including General Burrell and a part of his staff, under command of Captain John L. Stanton. The battalion then proceeded to Camden street, where the First Massachusetts Veteran Association, officered by General Robert Cowdin, Major George C. Henry, John S. Clark and Henry Wilson, Jr., numbering about thirty-six men, were in line awaiting. They were escorted to the armory of the Horse Guards, at Bacon's Hall, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. General Cowdin, in behalf of the First Massachusetts Association, expressed his pleasure in performing the agreeable duty of presentation, feeling assured the guidons had fallen into worthy and deserving hands. Captain Burgess, of Company D, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon his command. The guidons were of blue silk, trimmed with gold fringe, and bearing the numbers 1798, being the year the company was originally formed. Captain Burgess then called upon General Burrell, a former commander of the old Roxbury City Guards, who gave a brief history of the company, saying it was one of the oldest companies in the State, and had furnished over seventy officers to the Army during the late war. Brief addresses were afterward made by Captain John L. Stanton, Lieutenants Joseph Hastings, John S. Clark, Major G. C. Henry, Captain Proctor and Captain J. D. Jordan, late commander of the company; and the interesting services of the evening were closed by a drill exercise of Company D, which elicited high encomiums and loud applause.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARMEROD is advised to apply to some paymaster who is in want of a clerk, if he wishes a situation.

R. L. E.—You will find full statistics in the "Tribune Almanac" for 1869. It is published by the New York Tribune, and can be relied on as authority in all such matters.

ATLANTA.—We believe that C. B. Le Baron, No. 25 Pine street cashes officers' pay accounts in advance, though we should advise you to wait until your money comes due.

A BOSTON READER is informed that it is not the purpose in this journal to decide bets, to teach the multiplication table, or to reply to questions which a boy five years old ought to be whipped for not being able to answer.

A READER calls attention to the fact that in paragraphs 3 and 1,35, Upton's Tactics, it is said that when a column by division faces about, the numbers of divisions interchange. He inquires whether the same rule applies to a column by company. Judging by analogy we should say that they did change; but as Upton says nothing about changing the designation of the companies in the case cited, it is fair to assume he intended then to retain the designation received when the battalion is first formed.

A CORRESPONDENT takes exception to the statement in our issue of October 10th, that the officers of the Ninth Infantry could not appear in any Register of earlier date than March, 1855. "I beg leave to suggest," he adds, "that the officers of the infantry regiments from the First to the Forty-sixth inclusive, appear in the Register of 1815, and that the field and staff of the Ninth were as follows: Elmon Larned, colonel; Brevet Colonel T. Aspinwall, lieutenant-colonel; Brevet Colonel Henry Leavenworth, major; Brevet Major T. Crooker, major; First Lieutenant W. Browning, quartermaster; Second Lieutenant C. Cushman, adjutant; T. G. Mower, surgeon; E. S. Phelps, surgeon's mate. On the 3d of March, 1815, the Ninth, together with the Fourth, Thirteenth, Twenty-first Fortieth and Forty-sixth regiments of Infantry, was consolidated with Fifth Infantry." It will be readily seen that this statement does not conflict with ours; as in speaking of the Ninth Infantry, we referred, of course, to the organization at present bearing that designation, and not to one that had once existed and become extinct.

M. J. H. AND SOLDIERS.—Information in regard to your rights under the Homestead Law can be obtained from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Washington. A former commissioner decided that in the case of officers, at least those in the service, could, under the present law, hold a homestead without residing on it. We believe the present commissioner is of a different opinion. The law provides that any person, male or female, who is the head of a family, or over 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, may enter land under the Homestead Act. The party applying must go to the Register of the Land Office where the land lies, and present his application and make oath that he or she is 21 years of age, or the head of a family, or has performed service in the Army or Navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the United States, or given aid or comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use or benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit, directly or indirectly, of any other person. The applicant must pay \$10, and is then allowed to enter one-quarter section of unappropriated lands, which are subject to pre-emption at \$1 25 per acre, or 80 acres of those lands which are subject to pre-emption at \$2 50 per acre. The lands must be occupied, and if abandoned for the space of six months they revert to the Government. At the expiration of five years the settler gets his patent. These are the principal features. You will find the act in "The Tribune Almanac" of 1863.

We have answers to a number of questions, for which we shall make room next week.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has been mousing around the anterooms of the Capitol at Washington, is very much disturbed at the elaborate preparations made by the Representatives for keeping themselves clean. He had read of the hundreds of dollars paid out of the public funds for hair-brushes, fine toilet soap, and "sich," and being an uncompromising republican, had explained the fact to his rural friends by the assertion that when a democrat was returned to Congress it was found necessary to wash and scrub him for some weeks before he could be sworn in. A visit to one of the committee-rooms has made the matter clear to him however. He thus describes the place: "It is a gorgeous apartment. The foot sinks noiselessly in the heavy velvet carpet; rich, luxurious arm-chairs and sofas to match, invite one to repose. Superbly garnished cases and heavily carved tables are reflected from wide, French mirrors, while walls and ceiling are frescoed with fat boys pulling impossible ploughs, indecent females on impossible clouds, and no end to symbolical designs. Soon as the door swung to and fastened with a latch, shutting me in alone and the world out, I began a voyage of discovery. Opening one case I found a beautiful assortment of stationery. Opening another I found a demijohn that smelled suspiciously of old rye. Another case revealed a pile of honey soap, towels, blacking-brushes, etc. At a marble wash stand, water was running from a silver stop-cock into a china basin, while on the mantel, and under the mirror, I found two hair-brushes, two hat-brushes, three brush-brooms and two combs. Here was the receptacle then of the dainty purchases—the aristocratic extravagance that the Hon. Comestoga Bull had bellowed about up the Mac-a-cheek Valley. Well, I must say, that while I don't find much in the way of extravagance—I object to the whole thing as in exceedingly bad taste. This display of soap and brushes is very vulgar. Think of a committee beginning their labors by taking a turn with a mutual brush. When a gentleman dresses he tries to make the process private as possible and is careful to have his own utensils. But you can understand how fascinating this Congressional life is to a man, like my friend, the Hon. Lycurgus Leatherlungs, for example, a man who never possessed other than a dirty little pocket comb, carried in his vest, whose knowledge of upholstery is limited to a hotel or a restaurant—who shovels his food into his mouth with a knife, and picks his grinders with a fork. What a heaven on earth to him is the gorgeous committee-room, the cloak-room and the barber-shops. How he revels on honey soap, railroad passes, demijohns of old rye from the lobby, free drinks, free dinners, free cyprians and free everything. Terminate his congressional career! Choke him off! 'Not if the court understands herself'—not if there is potency in 'pub docs.' and private letters, and power in 'garden sass.'"

ALL SORTS OF CLIPPINGS.

A TELEGRAM from Sydney reports that numerous outrages have been committed in New Zealand by the Maoris, and fifty European settlers and their families have been killed.

AMONG facts the Paris *Charivari* represents two boys examining a Chassepot rifle and a cannon. Learned boy—"These are for the great European concert; this is the tenor and that is the bass."

A GUSHING "girl of the period," commenting on Mormonism, exclaims: "How absurd—four or five wives for one man; when the fact is, each woman is these times ought to have four or five husbands. It would take about that many to support her decently."

A PATENT has been taken out for a new process in cigar making. The leaf tobacco is ground to a pulp and run off into sheets, as paper is made, done up, and sold by the quire or ream—and then every one makes his own cigars, if he pleases.

THE Salem Register says that last week a lady in that city lost about a dozen yards of velvet, which took fire from the rays of the sun passing through a globe in which an ornament was floating in water. But for the timely discovery of the fire the house might have been burned.

WHITTIER says that in the name "Maud Muller," the Muller should be pronounced so as to rhyme with duller. He adds that the name is a very common one in some parts of mountain regions of New England, and that although it is of Hessian origin, it is known universally as *Muller* in Yankee regions where it abounds.

THE total amount of earth to be excavated for the formation of the Suez canal amounts to 1,941,000,000 cubic feet. From October 15th to November 15th of last year, the excavations figured up to 73,777,000 cubic feet. At this rate the entire work can be finished in less than ten months. Seventeen thousand laborers are employed on the earth works alone.

THE German papers mention a melancholy case of suicide and filial devotion. A widow had two sons, the eldest of whom supported the family. He recently was ordered to join the army, having fallen into the conscription. The younger brother feeling himself unable to support his aged mother, shot himself through the heart, thereby liberating the elder from military service on account of his being a widow's only son.

IMMENSE stimulus has been given to submarine telegraphy. There are more miles of cables in construction at the present moment than at any previous period of telegraphic history, and during the past year new cables have been submerged between Malta and Alexandria—900 miles—between Sunderland and Denmark—340 miles—and between Florida and Cuba—110 miles.

LOPEZ, the Paraguayan tyrant, is described as a man weighing nearly 300 pounds, and not over five feet five inches high. The Mr. Bliss who was taken from Mr. Washburn's side is a native of Cattaraugus County, New York. He is exceedingly accomplished in learning and the languages. Minister Washburn is photographed as a square, solid, rather short man, with a marked face, short, dark hair, an agreeable manner, and the intelligence of an observer and a journalist.

THE Alaska Herald is a new journal of eight pages, published in Sitka, and printed on the 1st and 15th of every month. It is printed half in the English language and half in Russian. It urges the removal of the seat of government from Sitka to the Island of Kodiak, which has a magnificent harbor, capable of holding vessels of 3,000 tons burden. It is full of salmon, too, and if the fishermen had salt and casks, they could fill a million barrels in one summer.

A COMBINATION of English capitalists have received from the Shah of Persia the exclusive right for twenty years to construct railways in the country. An agent has proceeded to Teheran to break ground at once for a short six-mile line from the capital to the suburban village of Rey, a famous weekly resort of pious Persians. The ground has already been surveyed, and the report of the engineer employed estimates that the line may be constructed and stocked for a sum considerably under £100,000. The passenger traffic will amount to about 40,000 a week.

FIVE young men in Berlin lately made an agreement for a wager to see who of them could keep awake for a whole week. They all held out for about five days and a half, by drinking largely of strong coffee, and keeping up a constant round of active exercises and exciting amusements. At the end of that time two of them yielded to drowsiness; a third soon fell asleep while riding, tumbled from his saddle and broke his arm; a fourth was attacked by severe sickness, and

compelled to retire from the list, the fifth held out to the end, but lost twenty-five pounds of flesh in winning the wager. Long ago, Frederick the Great and Voltaire made a similar experiment, making use of the same stimulant of strong coffee, but they did not succeed in driving away sleep for more than four days.

AT the French Academy of Sciences the perpetual secretary recently announced that a newspaper had recently revived an old story, to the effect that the Academy was in possession of a considerable sum bequeathed to it of a reward for any person who might discover the quadrature of the circle. He, therefore, suggested the propriety of again publishing the decision the Academy came to in 1775, of never more devoting the slightest attention to the solution that might be sent in of the following problems: The duplication of the cube, the trisection of the angle, perpetual motion by means of a machine, and the quadrature of the circle. It justified this course as regards the latter, by remarking that many weak-minded persons, utterly ignorant of mathematics, and laboring under the impression that large sums were ready to be handed over to them in case they succeeded in solving that problem, devoted their time to it, utterly neglecting their regular business and the interests of their families, and even occasionally losing their reason by following such a vain pursuit.

OBITUARY.

"Vivit post funera virtus."

SECOND Lieutenant George W. Ryle, Third U. S. Cavalry, was the second son of Rev. George W. and Mary J. Ryle. He was born at the house of his maternal grand parents, near Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16, 1846. It was there he spent his earliest adolescence. Full of vitality and spirit, and possessing an indomitable amount of courage, he was, in his neighborhood, considered a leader in all boyish sports, where energy, quickness of perception, soundness of heart and physical strength were required. Early evincing a predisposition for military affairs and history, his parents and friends determined to cultivate this genius. It was through their kind offices that he received his appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy of West Point, June 1, 1864. His career at West Point was entirely successful and most creditable, until within three months of the date of his graduation, when, from over study and exposure, his health began suddenly to fail. By the advice of his medical attendants and superior officers he was obliged to accept a leave of absence, on account of his ill health. His relatives and friends, seeing daily his rapid decline, strongly urged his resignation, but so determined was he to graduate with his class, and to live and die the death of a soldier, that after spending his "leave of absence" in a Southern climate he persistently determined to return to the Military Academy. It became necessary to examine him in his studies while lying ill in the hospital, and he passed this examination much to the satisfaction of his friends, and to his own credit, and was duly commissioned as an officer in the Army of the United States.

In hopes that rest and a change to the genial and pure air of New Mexico might eradicate his disease, he started, after a brief sojourn at his home, to join his regiment. In the care of his devoted widowed mother he crossed the Plains at a rather inclement season of the year, and not under the most favorable auspices, as the train was owned by a Mexican merchant, and was poorly provided with comforts for an invalid. Lieutenant Ryle reached Fort Union, N. M., August 19, 1868, when, to his joy, he found himself assigned to Troop I, Third U. S. Cavalry, then forming a portion of the garrison of the post, where was on duty the colonel commanding his regiment and its headquarters. If a strong determined will, a cheerful, hopeful spirit, and an anxiety to perform his duties as an officer, aided by the healthiest of climates, attended by the kindest of mothers, who anticipated his wants and wishes, could have saved him or ameliorated his condition, he would have been to-day in the field with his "troop" contending against the hostile Indians. He sleeps his last sleep at the base of the Rocky Mountains, with his head resting toward the setting sun, and his companion in death, lying next to him in our cemetery, is Lieutenant J. Edward Maxwell, Third U. S. Infantry, a graduate of the class of 1860, killed in an engagement with the Apaches near Moro River, N. M., in 1864. Fit companions for the youthful soldiers' sepulchre are these two comrades in arms, who in the very prime of manhood accepted service under the great captain, and died as brave Christian soldiers love to die, at their posts of duty; both were ready to meet death. The demise of Lieutenant Ryle occurred at this post, December 29, 1868; his disease was pulmonary consumption; his age was about 23 years. During his stay at this post he was surrounded by kind friends, and no death could have been more peaceful. We all know he was truly prepared for another and better world.

D. C. PETERS, Surgeon U. S. Army.
FORT UNION, N. M., January 7, 1869.

WE have tried the California wines and brandies manufactured by R. D. Wilson & Co., of California, and sold at No. 45 Murray street, New York, by Wilson, Morrow & Chamberlain, and this is the report we should make: The brandy is the best of all, and is a good article, with an agreeable fruity flavor and a genuine taste, and with age will be exceedingly fine; the claret we do like; the sherry is very good; the port not quite so good; the Angelica is a pleasant, sweet wine; the white wines, to one accustomed to the white wines of Europe, require a newly cultivated taste, but they have genuine flavor. One pleasant thought comes to the drinkers of California wines, and that is that he is not swallowing a vile mixture in which grape juice forms no part.

It is said that Calisaya Bark has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against diseases by exposure and irregular diet. It is conceded that the great success of the wonderful PLANTATION BITTERS, which, previous to our late unhappy difficulties, was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya

Bark which it contained as one of the principal ingredients. In confirmation of this we have heard one of our distinguished physicians remark, that when ever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by PLANTATION BITTERS. We speak advisedly when we say that we know it to be the best and most popular medicine in the world.

THE best "CALIFORNIA WINES" for the holidays are imported and sold in quantities to suit, by JOHN F. CARR, No. 12 Pine street, New York. Agent for the Anaheim Wine Growers' Association of San Francisco, Cal.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS—\$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

SCHWAN—STEELE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. T. Brown, D. D. Brevet Major THEODORE SCHWAN, captain Tenth U. S. Infantry, to Miss LIZZIE M., daughter of Dr. John Steele, of Saint Paul, Minn.

JEWETT—KNIGHT.—At Racine, Wis., Jan. 19th, by the Rev. O. J. Cowles, CHARLES E. JEWETT, brevet captain U. S. Army, to Miss MARY H. KNIGHT, of Racine, Wis.

DENNISTON—DEGENER.—On Thursday, Jan. 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George H. Whitney, assisted by the Rev. James O. Denniston, Paymaster HENRY M. DENNISTON, U. S. Navy, to EMMA J., daughter of Charles K. Dacembury, of Jersey City.

BIRTH.

SALTWATER.—At Portsmouth, Va., on the 23d inst., Mrs. M. E. wife of First Lieutenant E. C. Saltwater, U. S. Marine Corps, of a daughter.

DIED.

MCLELLAN.—At Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Jan. 15th, suddenly, NELLIE, wife of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. McLellan, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

MONTEGOMERY.—At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 9th, MARY, wife of Rear-Admiral John B. Montgomery, U. S. Navy, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

SPALDING.—At Panama, Jan. 7th, of congestion of the brain, PERCIVAL BRESEE, youngest son of Paymaster R. C. Spalding, U. S. Navy, aged five years.

SPALDING.—At Panama, Jan. 10th, of intermittent fever, MARTHA BRESEE, wife of Paymaster R. C. Spalding, aged thirty-two years.

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OF

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WASHINGTON GREY CAVALRY,

Will be held at

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TICKETS, \$2 each—admitting gentleman and ladies—can be obtained of Captain Robert M. Cook, 100 Bowery and 1193 Broadway; Lieutenant Jacob O. Banta, 203 Ninth avenue; Lieutenant A. V. Searing, 723 Eighth avenue; Sergeant W. B. Tier, 64 Washington Market; and of Private Robert Whitehead, 127 East Broadway.

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To be Finished, to Open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This Opening will certainly take place early this season.

First Mortgage Bonds AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The entire amount of the mortgage will be about \$30,000,000, and the interest \$1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than \$2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, ON AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it to their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1st, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New York At the Company's Office, 20 Nassau St.

AND BY

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall St.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
Jan. 23, 1869.

TRANSFER.—A FIRST LIEUTENANT of Artillery is desirous of transferring with either a First Lieutenant of Artillery or Cavalry. Address X, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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AND NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.
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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on the thirtieth day of January, 1869, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line to such points as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri River and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson or other designated points on the Missouri River eastward to present Posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4, shall not exceed Ten Million pounds (10,000,000 lb.). Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1869 and ending March 31, 1870.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (100,000). Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required. And before an award to any bidder is made, he will be required to give satisfactory evidence of his ability and means to carry out fairly and fully such a contract.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1869, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minn., Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as a starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Chief Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, and Omaha, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lt.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Brig.-Gen.,
U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Dep't of Dakota.

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON,

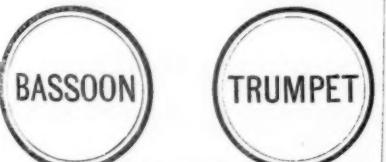
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Amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members in 1867	250,000

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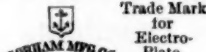
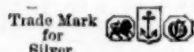
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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address

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